

Vol. XXIII, No. 4

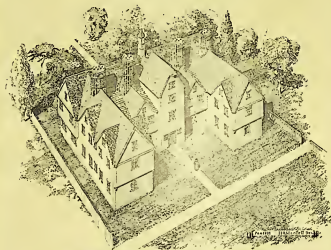
APRIL, 1933

Serial No. 72

Old-Time New England

THE BULLETIN OF

The Society for the Preservation of
New England Antiquities



A Conjectural Restoration of the "Old College"
(1638-1679) at Harvard

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—SINGLE COPY, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY AT THE

Harrison Gray Otis House

141 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



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—NATION'S BUSINESS.
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The Aims of The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

The Society was organized in 1910 for the purpose of preserving for future generations the rapidly disappearing architectural monuments of New England and the antiquities connected with its people.

It owns and maintains twenty-five houses built between 1648 and 1851 and located in various parts of New England; Derby's McIntire designed barn; a saw mill; two private cemeteries; the "Quincy Memorial," Litchfield, Conn.; and the reversion of a house built in 1720.

It maintains a Historical Museum and Library at its Headquarters in the Harrison Gray Otis House (built 1795), 141 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Its endowment funds and real estate represent investments of \$585,605.05.

It publishes OLD-TIME NEW ENGLAND, a quarterly illustrated magazine devoted to the ancient buildings, household furnishings, domestic arts, manners and customs and minor antiquities of the New England people. Subscription to this magazine is included in the annual membership fee.

Membership: Life (\$60); active (\$6); associate (\$3) may not vote nor hold office.

Checks should be made payable to CARLETON R. RICHMOND, *Treasurer*, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass.

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A CORPORATION DULY INCORPORATED BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
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HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE, *cor. Cambridge and Lynde Streets, Boston*. Built 1795, by Harrison Gray Otis, lawyer, orator, Federalist leader, Member of Congress. Mayor of Boston and U. S. Senator. The house, possibly designed by Bulfinch, has been restored and contains some fine finish. It is now the Headquarters of the Society. At the rear will be the historical New England museum of the Society. Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Closed Saturday, at 1 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

See Bulletin, No. 14, p. 1.

SWETT-ILLEY HOUSE, *High Street, Newbury, Mass.* 40 m. from Boston; on reaching Newburyport via the Turnpike, turn right on High St. and go $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Old Bay road from Ipswich passes door. One-room house of two floors, built before 1670 by Stephen Swett; hewn overhang at southern end (original front). Additions at various dates. Hall fireplace 10 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; much old sheathing; first newspaper in Newbury printed here; later a tavern. Occupied as a tea room and open free to its patrons. Admission 15 cents to others. See Bulletin, No. 4, p. 1.



SAMUEL FOWLER HOUSE, *High Street, Danversport, Mass.* 20 m. from Boston (leave Old Bay road at Salem; State road from Salem to Lawrence passes the door; leave Newburyport Turnpike at State Hospital for Insane). Built of brick in 1810 by Samuel Fowler; in original condition with much good trim and several interesting wall papers. Occupied by descendants who possess antique furniture, china, etc. At present not open.

See Bulletin, No. 4, p. 1.

COOPER-FROST-AUSTIN HOUSE, 21 *Linnemen St., Cambridge, Mass.* 3 m. from Boston; 1 m. from Harvard Square; to left of Massachusetts Ave. (which leads to Lexington). Lean-to house built ca. 1657, by John Cooper, deacon of the First Church in Cambridge. West end added later. Partly restored; pilastered chimney top; fine house of its period. Now privately occupied and shown only to members of this Society on presentation of membership tickets, on Tuesdays, from 2 to 5 p. m.

See Bulletin, No. 6, p. 10; No. 7, p. 1



LAYS HOUSE, *Sharon, N. H.* 47 m. from Boston, about 6 m. from New Ipswich and 5 m. from Peterborough. Built ca. 1800; a cottage originally of two rooms, later doubled in size. At present unoccupied. Suitable for summer occupancy at a low rental.

See Bulletin, No. 14, p. 4.

Houses Owned by The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

"SCOTCH". BOARDMAN HOUSE, *Howard St., Saugus, Mass.* 8 m. from Boston (leave Newburyport Turnpike at crossing of Saugus and Melrose street railway and follow tracks toward Melrose). Built in 1661 to house Scotch prisoners captured at the battle of Dunbar and brought to New England to work in the Saugus Iron Works. One of the best examples of 17th century houses remaining in New England; but little altered; lean-to; overhanging second story; early staircase and much original sheathing. Open to inspection. See *Old-Time New England*, Vol. 12, p. 167.



ELEAZER ARNOLD HOUSE, *Lincoln, R. I.* 38 m. from Boston (leave Boston Providence State road, Highland Ave., So. Attleboro, and go through Valley Falls). Built ca. 1637, by Eleazer Arnold. A stone-end house with the best preserved stone chimney, with pilastered top, remaining in Rhode Island. Partly restored. Hall fireplace (stone) is 10 feet, 9 inches wide. At present not open. See *Bulletin*, No. 19, p. 1; also No. 20, p. 4.

ABRAHAM BROWNE HOUSE, *562 Main Street, Watertown, Mass.* 6 m. from Boston (about three-quarters of a mile beyond Watertown Square on road towards Waltham). Built 1663(?) by Abraham Browne, Jr. One-room house of two floors (later enlarged) contains only original 3 part casement window frame known in New England. House restored and occupied by a custodian. Museum of architectural remains, tools and antiquities forming in adjoining buildings. Admission 15 cents.

See *Old-Time New England*, Vol. 11, p. 24.



QUINCY MEMORIAL, *Litchfield, Conn.* 175 m. from Boston, in central western Connecticut. This house, known as "Ardley," was built in 1704 by Miss Mary Perkins Quincy, who devised it to the Society in 1912, with an endowment. Subject to possible private use during one life, the building may later be maintained as an historic center for family heirlooms and collections of lace, with class rooms for lace making. Occupied by a custodian; no admittance. See *Old-Time New England*, Vol. 13, p. 127.

CONANT HOUSE, *Townsend Harbor, Mass.* 25 m. from Boston, on Lanesburg road, 100 yards from State Road between Groton and Townsend; left turn $\frac{1}{2}$ mile after entering Townsend Harbor from Groton. Begun about 1720 by John Conant; later enlarged as a tavern. Early sheathing, examples of stenciled dado, binged partition between parlors. Privately owned and occupied, but the Society owns the reversion. Admission only by arrangement with the owner. Address: The Mansion House, Townsend Harbor, Mass. See *Old-Time New England*, Vol. 12, p. 164.



Houses Owned by The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities



JACKSON HOUSE, Portsmouth, N. H. 60 m. from Boston (the house is located on Jackson Hill St. on "Christian Shore," $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the railroad station, just off the road to Dover). Built ca. 1664, by Richard Jackson and supposed to be the oldest house in Portsmouth. A picturesque house but little altered. The ends and lean-to are additions. Admission 10 cents, apply at adjoining house. See *Old-Time New England*, Vol. 13, p. 25.

CHAPLIN-CLARKE WILLIAMS HOUSE, Bradford St., Rowley, Mass. 35 m. from Boston, about half-way between the Newburyport Turnpike (turn off at the "Four Corners") and the Old Bay road (turn off $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Rowley Common). Built ca. 1691, by Joseph Chaplin, and is the oldest house now standing in Rowley. House embedded in the hillside, cellar at one end on first floor, lean-to roof, and two bevel overhangs at one end.

See *Old-Time New England*, Vol. 16, p. 98.



DERRY HOUSE, 168 Derby St., Salem, Mass. 16 m. from Boston. Built in 1762, by Richard Derry, Salem's merchant prince, for his son's occupancy. The oldest brick house in Salem; two-story, gambrel roof, with fine staircase and much excellent panelwork, all very nearly in its original condition. Partly furnished and open to inspection. Admission 25 cents.



CROCKER HOUSE, Main Street, Barnstable, Mass. 73 m. from Boston. Two-story, pitch-roof wooden house built about 1800, bequeathed to the Society by Mrs. Julia G. Crocker, with an endowment of \$10,000. House furnished with much antique furniture. In charge of a custodian and open to inspection 10 to 12 and 2 to 5 each day.



SHORT HOUSE, High Street, Newbury, Mass. 40 m. from Boston; on reaching Newburyport via the turnpike, turn right on High St. and go 1 m. Old Bay Road from Ipswich passes the door. Two-story, wooden house, both ends of brick, built after 1730; fine entrance doorway, much paneled woodwork in interior, all very nearly in original condition. Open during summer. Admission 20 cents.



REBECCA NURSE HOUSE, Danvers, Mass. 19 m. from Boston (the house is off Pine St. near the Tapleville railroad station). Built in 1678 by Francis Nurse, whose wife Rebecca was hanged as a witch in 1692, during the Salem witchcraft delusion. The house has been restored and is equipped with interesting furnishings of its period. Admission 25 cents.



Houses Owned by The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

SAMUEL STETSON HOUSE, Hamster Centre, Mass. 25 m. from Boston. After passing Queen Anne Corner, on the direct road to Plymouth, take the first right-hand road. Originally a one-room house built about 1694, it was enlarged before 1716 by "Drummer" Samuel Stetson, to its present size. Now carefully restored and to be furnished it is to contain a room fitted up as a Briggs family memorial. Admission 15 cents.



TRISTRAM COFFIN HOUSE, Newbury, Mass. 40 m. from Boston. On reaching Newburyport via the Turnpike, turn right on High St. and go 14 m. Old Bay Road from Ipswich passes the door. The ell of the house is supposed to have been built about 1651. Former home of Joshua Coffin, historian of Newbury. In 1738, according to tradition, the centenary of the town was celebrated before this house. Open during summer. Admission 25 cents.

COL. JOHN THACHER HOUSE, Yarmouth, Mass. 76 m. from Boston, corner of King's Highway and Thacher Lane. The nucleus of this house was built about 1680. Gift of Miss Mary Thacher with endowment. Furnished with antique furniture and in charge of a custodian who has antiques for sale. Open to inspection during summer.



PETER TUFTS HOUSE, Riverside Ave. near Spring St., Medford, Mass. 5 m. from Boston. Take first left after crossing the Wellington Bridge, on the Northern Artery. Built by Capt. Peter Tufts about 1678. Two-story brick house with steep gambrel roof. Superb oak beams exposed in interior. Part of staircase is original. Privately occupied. Admission 20 cents.

EMERSON-HOWARD HOUSE, Turkey Shore Road, Ipswich, Mass. 26 m. from Boston, at eastern end of Green Street Bridge. Claimed to have been built before 1648 by Thomas Emerson. Two-story house with narrow overhang in front. Remodelled interior. Privately occupied. Sometimes closed. Admission 20 cents. See *Old-Time New England*, Vol. 21, p. 47.



JEWETT MEMORIAL, South Berwick, Maine. 73 m. from Boston, via Portsmouth and Eliot. Built in 1774 by John Haggins. The birthplace of Sarah Orne Jewett, authoress. Fine interior, furnished with antique furniture. Admission 25 cents. See *Old-Time New England*, Vol. 21, p. 102.

THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE "OLD COLLEGE," HARVARD	Frontispiece
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and

A CONJECTURAL RESTORATION OF THE "OLD COLLEGE," AT HARVARD (<i>twenty-one illustrations and plans</i>)	Sammel Eliot Morison 131
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and

THE APTUCKET TRADING POST; ITS RESTORATION ON THE ORIGINAL FOUNDATIONS (<i>twelve illustrations</i>)	Percival Hall Lombard 159
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and

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GEORGE FRANCIS DOW.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1932.

My commission expires February 27, 1936.

ARTHUR O. ELLERTSON.

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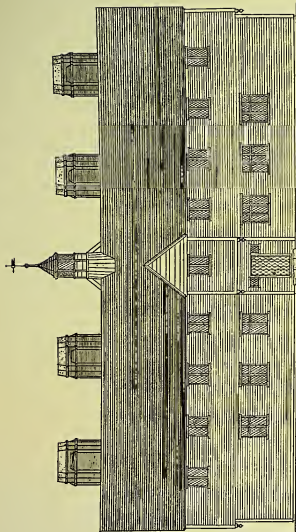
Old-Time New England

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The Society for the Preservation of
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VOLUME XXIII
JULY 1932—APRIL 1933

Harrison Gray Otis House
141 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
1933



S O U T H E L E V A T I O N

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A Conjectural Restoration of the "Old College" at Harvard

Old-Time New England

THE BULLETIN OF

The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE ANCIENT BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS,
DOMESTIC ARTS, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, AND MINOR
ANTIQUITIES OF THE NEW ENGLAND PEOPLE

Volume XXIII

APRIL, 1933

Number 4

A Conjectural Restoration of the "Old College" at Harvard

By SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON¹

IN the "Inventory of the whole Estate of Harvard Colledge taken by the President and Fellows," on December 10, 1654, the first item is:

"The building called the Old Colledge, conteynyng a Hall, Kitchen, Buttery, Cellar, Turrett & 5 Studydes, & therin 7 Chambers for Students in them. a Pantry & small corne Chamber. A library and Books therin, vallued at 400 li."²

This building, begun in 1638, slowly neared completion as the money came in. It served for the first commencement in September, 1642, and housed the entire student body that fall. First called simply "The College" or "Harvard College," the usual name after the Goffe house had been acquired in 1652 was "The Old College," and so we may conveniently term it here. Ill constructed (or, as the President described it, of "euill contrivall"), with sills laid directly on the

ground, it early became subject to "yearly decayes of the rooff, walls and foundation." Within ten years of its first occupancy, the Old College was described by the New England Confederation as "in a decaying condition" (*H. C. Records*, p. lxxiv). Although "new ground-silled by the help of some free Contributions . . . it remains in other respects, in a very ruinous condition," wrote President Dunster, in 1655, "being not fitt for Scholars long to abide in." For twenty years longer the Old College had to serve; but only the less leaky chambers and studies, beside the public rooms, remained in use; and in 1676, kitchen, commons, and library were transferred to the new Harvard Hall. By the next year the Old College had "fallen doune, a part of it" and complete demolition or dissolution had taken place by 1679.

Such is the short, inglorious history of the Old College. In use only thirty-four

¹ Although this article bears my name, it is really the joint product of myself and the firm of Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, architects, who, from their experience with the restoration of the Wren Building at Williamsburg, Virginia, have freely given me the benefit of their experience with seventeenth-century college architecture in England and the Colonies. Mr. T. Mott Shaw, Mr. Harold R. Shurtleff, and Mr. Robert C. Dean in particular, have worked on the

problem. The plans are by Mr. Singleton P. Moorehead.

² Harvard College Records in *Publications of Colonial Society of Massachusetts*, XV, p. 203. This volume, which includes in Mr. Albert Matthews' introduction a collection of facts from various sources about the building, will hereafter be referred to as *H. C. Records*.

years, it passed unregretted and unsung. No picture or plan of it has been discovered—indeed none is known ever to have existed; the tradition of it waned until even the site was forgotten; and only after the most careful collation of ancient records can we now determine that the site was on or near that of the present Grays Hall.³ Yet the plan and appearance of this first college building in the English Colonies, architectural ancestor of the hundreds of such buildings that have sprung up wherever the New England stock has settled, cannot fail to be of interest. It seemed worth while to make an effort, by studying all available data in connection with contemporary scholastic buildings in England, to attempt a restoration, at least on paper. The results have been surprisingly successful. We have been able to draw up plans and elevations containing nothing incompatible with such data as we possess; and three different architects working on the data independently have reached the same conclusion. But since we have no original plans and specifications, our plans and elevations can only be called conjectural. They are the simplest compatible with the data; and, with all due allowance for variation in proportion and in fenestration, must be very close to what the Old College actually looked like.

From contemporaries we gain slight but grateful assistance about the appearance of the Old College. *New England's First Fruits*, a pamphlet published in London in 1643, describes the Old College as an edifice "very faire and comely within and without, having in it a spacious Hall; (where they daily meet at Commons, Lectures, Exercises;) and a large Library with some Bookes to it . . . their Chambers and studies also fitted

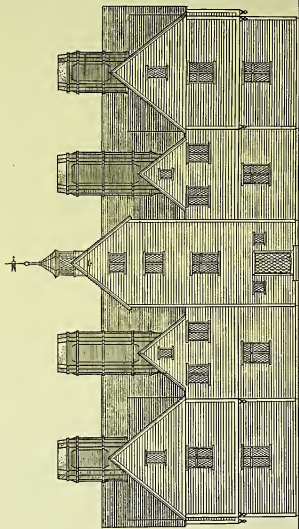
for, and possessed by the Students, and convenient." Edward Johnson writes in his *Wonder-Working Providence* (1910 ed., p. 201) "the building thought by some to be too gorgeous for a Wilderness, and yet too mean in others apprehensions for a Colledge . . . hath the conveniencies of a fair Hall, comfortable Studies, and a good Library."

If that were all, we could only infer that the more narrow and unlettered puritans resented the Old College as a luxurious "vanity;" whilst university men regarded it as a poor makeshift for the English colleges toward which they turned with aching affection when weary of wilderness life. Fortunately, we have more evidence in the College records, which, seen in the light of English college architecture, gives us the clues by which we can visualize this Ark of American college buildings.

The materials, it is clear, were largely wood. A "timber" college, Edward Randolph called it. There was a cellar under at least a part of the west end lined with stone and floored with clay; but most of the sills rested on the ground, then a common method of construction in England. That was why the building settled and disintegrated so quickly. There were brick chimneys, probably laid in clay below the roof and in lime mortar above; iron casements and hinges and locks; but the building was framed, sheathed, boarded, fastened and roofed⁴ with wood, the cheapest and

³ See plan of Yard in *H. C. Records*, facing p. lxix, and Mr. Matthews' note to pp. lxxvi-lxxxii. It is certain that the Old College was in the first narrow Yard which extended north behind the Peyntree House, which means that it must have been on the same north-and-south axis as Grays. And as the site of Grays was almost in the centre of the old Yard, it is as likely a place for the Old College as any other.

⁴ When the roof became unbearably leaky, in 1662, the town of Cambridge "Granted to the Coll: liberty for timb: to shingle the roofe," meaning that they had liberty to cut cedar on town land, and split it themselves into shingles. *H. C. Records*, p. lxxxv.



NORTH ELEVATION

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most available material. This appears in the earliest data on the Old College, "Mr. Nathaniel Eaton's Account under his own hand" (*H. C. Records*, p. 172). Eaton was head of Harvard in the academic year 1638-39.

The frame in the Colledge yard & digging the cellar, carriage & setting it up	£ 1	120 0
Fencing the yard with pale 6 foot and ½ high	30 0	
To the Mason Thomas King for Chimneys	6 0	
To the Smith payd for Iron Casements	2 0	
Part of the Frame for an outhouse	5 0	
Felling, Squaring, Leading timber to be added	4 0	
Leading Stone & clay for underpinning	1 0	
For thirty Apple-Trees & setting them	6 0	
For Bricks provided & layd in place	3 0	
Payd by me to the Carpenter for additions to be made to the frame already raised, beside the 20 <i>li</i> received by virtue of a note from your Selfe to m ^r Allen	108 0	
In part of payment for lime to be burnt for the Colledge	1 0	
For unloading the Timber prepared for the Addition	3 10	
the Addition:	3 10	
for 250 Cedar boards with the carriage of them:	10 10	

Sums Total . 301 0

During the year 1639-40, between the expulsion of Eaton and the arrival of Dunster, the Old College was in charge of a committee consisting of Samuel Shepard of Cambridge and Hugh Peter of Salem. Some of Shepard's accounts are in the College records; they show disbursements to John Friend the master builder (who had earlier constructed the fort at Saybrook), to brick-makers, bricklayers, and "Rich the Plasterer," to "Symonds the carpenter" and other workmen; outlays for clapboards, lime, hair, cartage, and "Meat to the Workmen;" receipts in money and in

corn — which fell in price from 4*s* to 2*s* 6*d* a bushel before it was all paid out — as well as "a goat 30*s* which died" (*H. C. Records*, pp. 17-18). As there is little timber mentioned in this account, and few bricks in Eaton's, it is likely that the building was first framed and roofed, and then the four massive chimney stacks were built up from their foundations.

Most valuable of all are the accounts in College Book I, for furnishing the chambers and studies, the list of "The Studdies in Harvard College with their Incomms and quarterly Rents" of about the year 1645⁵ and a briefer list subsequent to the year 1655 (*H. C. Records*, p. 19). From these documents, and the inventory quoted at the head of this article, we can enumerate the following rooms that the Old College contained.

Ground, "low," or first⁶ floor: porch, hall, kitchen, larder or pantry, buttery, passage, corn room, a small chamber, a large east chamber furnished with four studies, and a "study in the corner west off the buttery."

"Middle" or second floor: a "Long" or "Great" Chamber, with six studies and two "cabins"; the Library; an East Chamber with four studies, a West Chamber "over the Kitchen," with four studies; and a chamber off that with one study; and two additional studies.

"Highest" or third floor: two chambers, each with three studies.

In addition there was a turret containing the stairway, five studies, and a belfry.

The studies as described in the schedule can be placed fairly accurately in the chambers to which they belong; for they are designated "north-east studdy," "South-west studdy," "Norther-most,"

⁵ Printed in *extenso* below.

⁶ By American methods of compilation.



E A S T E L E V A T I O N

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"middle" and the like. Now it is essential that each study have a window. Otherwise, in the seventeenth century, it would not have been used for study. And this means, as Mr. T. Mott Shaw pointed out early in our research, that the only possible shape of the Old College was the so-called open quadrangle, a main building with two wings. Take the list of chambers and studies which we have printed below, and see if you can get light into all the studies any other way! Roughly, the shape was like a thick, square letter E lying on its back; the straight south façade, broken only by a porch, overlooking Braintree Street (now

Massachusetts Avenue), the wings and turret looking north in the yard.

If the founders of Harvard had been strangers to this form of construction, we might have doubted our reasoning. But it so happens that the open quadrangle was the fashionable plan for college buildings at the University of Cambridge, in the days when our founders were students. Oxford never abandoned the closed quadrangle of the Middle Ages; but Dr. Caius of Cambridge, the eminent physician who became the second founder and eponym of Caius College, built a new court in 1565, in which one whole side was left open to admit

sun and air. His example was followed by Sir Walter Mildmay, when Emmanuel was built in 1584, by the new college of Sidney Sussex, in 1595, in the new Neville's court of Trinity, in 1612, at Pembroke, in 1610, and at Jesus, in 1638.⁷ A good example is seen in the Sidney Sussex quadrangle, shown in the engraving from Loggan's *Cantabrigia Illustrata* here reproduced (see p. 155).

Moreover this was the cheapest way to build Harvard College, and get all the required rooms under one roof. A fourth side to the quadrangle would have been superfluous as well as old-fashioned; and if the whole had been made in a single range, the width of the Yard (only 100 feet at that time) would not have sufficed; and two more staircases would have been necessary.

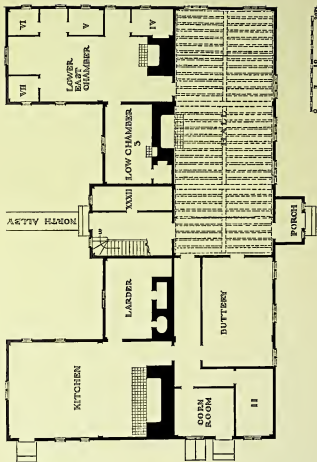
We may first consider the public rooms and offices on the "low" or ground floor.

As in the English colleges, the nucleus of the Old College, around which the rest was built, was the hall, kitchen, larder, and buttery. The relation between these four units had been fixed in the manor houses of England since the early Middle Ages (see plan, p. 157). The main door opened directly into the Hall, which served as living and dining room in a manor, and as living, dining, school, and lecture room in a college. In one of the Harvard records (p. 4) it is called "the Hall and Schoole," using school in the medieval sense of a room where lectures were read and disputations held. Directly opposite the main door, on the other side of the house, would be a second door, leading into the gardens or to a courtyard. On one's left, as one passed through the house from one door to the other, would be a partition pierced by

a double or triple arcade, one door opening onto a passage that led to the kitchen, a second opening directly into the buttery, and possibly a third leading into a second buttery, pantry, or larder. Thus food could be carried from the kitchen directly into the Hall, whilst the buttery (which at Harvard, as in England, was a place for bottles, not butter) could be locked. In all English colleges the Hall went up the whole height of the building, and was often heated by a central fireplace or brazier, the smoke finding its way out through louvres in the roof (Willis and Clark, *op. cit.*, III, 356-57). But Harvard could not afford so much space. The College Hall occupied but one story, and fortunately for the eyes of the scholars, it was heated from a fireplace with a proper chimney.

At the upper end of the manorial or college hall in England, there was always a dais where the master's family or the fellows had their "high table"; dependents and undergraduates, dining at trestle tables, seated on backless forms, on the lower level. Although there is no positive evidence of it, we may safely assume that the President and Fellows of Harvard College would not have overlooked this inexpensive method of enhancing their dignity. As manners became more refined and comfort more desirable, the occupants of English manorial or college halls objected to the constant drafts and clatter occasioned by people passing through and opening and shutting the main door and the one to the garden. By the simple device of a fixed screen or partition of wainscoating, the Hall was shut in, and a passage was formed between the two doors of the house. At the same time the other three interior walls were apt to be wainscoted in a style in harmony with the screen.

⁷ R. Willis and John Willis Clark, *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge*, III, 275 f.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

This process was still going on in the English Cambridge when the founders of Harvard were undergraduates (Willis and Clark, III, 357-60); but in the New England climate a screen was an obvious requisite. This is what President Dunster meant when he wrote that the building committee "went for England" leaving the hall "yet without skreen table form or bench" (*H. C. Records*, p. lxxii). Dunster doubtless saw that a screen was constructed before the building was occupied. Cedar, a large quantity of which appears in the building accounts, would have been used; indeed, probably the entire Hall may have been wainscoted with this excellent wood. The Hall was well lighted, with 112 feet of glass, almost four times as much as in the library. Of its size we have no hint, except that it must have been capable of seating at least sixty students, when the college reached a high point of enrollment around 1656. Altogether a "faire and comely Hall," as the first description states; no smaller in ground plan than some of the smaller college halls at Cambridge (that of Caius College was only 24 x 48), but only one story in height.

At this point we may quote from the Harvard Laws of 1650 and 1667^a the illuminating regulations as to the duties of college cook and butler.

"The Butler and Cook shall see that all the Rooms peculiar to their offices together with their appurtenances be daily set and kept in order, clean and sweet from all manner of noysomnes and nastiness and sensible offensiveness; to the Butler belongs the Cellar and Buttery and all from thenceforth to the furthest end of the Hall with the South

Porch; to the Cook, the Kitchen, Larder, the way leading to his Hatch door, the Turret, and the North Alley unto the walk."

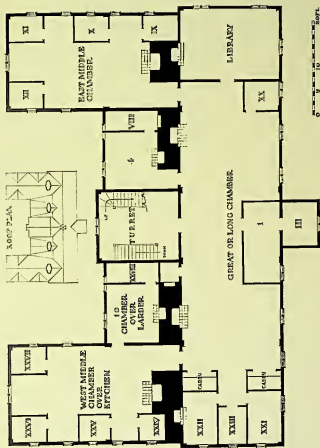
A glance at our restoration of the ground floor plan will show that this was a neat division of responsibility. Each officer had certain rooms and passages, and the cook the main stairway, for the cleanliness of which he was responsible.

We have shown the Hall screen with two openings. But while this article was in press, I found evidence (Sibley, *Harvard Graduates*, II, 399), proving that there was but one opening, with a door which was closed by a latch when the Hall was used for lectures. Compare cut on p. 154.

The "passage between the screens," as the screened-off passage from the Hall is still called at the English Cambridge, was the main artery of college life. Everyone who entered or left the College,^b went through it: the President on his way to Hall for prayer or lectures; worshipful magistrates and reverend ministers inspecting the College; students innumerable times a day, always in a hurry; college servants, and curious visitors from the country. On the left of the passage, as one entered from the South Porch, was the buttery hatch, a Dutch door, of which the lower half, when closed, formed a counter whence bread and beer for the light lunches, anciently called "bevers," were dispensed and whence the butler could keep a watchful eye, as the college laws required, on students who chose to imbibe their refreshments in the open. Twice a day, at morning and evening bever, there was a rush of students to the buttery hatch to obtain their "cues" of bread and "sizings"

^a *H. C. Records*, pp. 34, 203. This quotation is a composite of the two laws, as each corrects certain errors in the other.

^b Except that there were probably back doors to the kitchen and corn room for deliveries.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

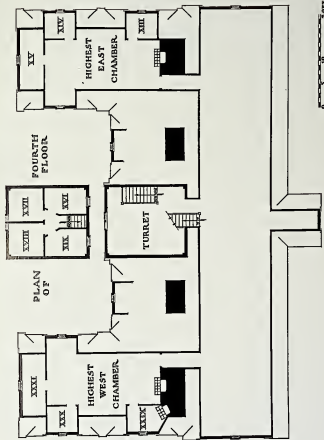
of beer. Only Tutors, Masters, and fellow-commoners might enter the sacred precincts (*H. C. Records*, pp. 34, 203, 261). The Buttery must have been a pleasant room, with its rows of big country cheeses, crocks of butter, a fresh barrel of college beer from the college "brew-hoose" (*H. C. Records*, p. 62), and loaves of bread. Somewhere "in the corner west off the buttery" was contrived a study: one of the most desirable, it seems, since the first occupant on record was Charles Brooke, a wealthy young fellow-commoner from Maryland. But it can hardly have been entered through the buttery—that would have been too great a privilege, even for a Marylander. On the outside buttery wall, where everyone could see them as he passed along the passage, were hung the bulletin boards or "buttery tables" noted in early inventories; tablets on which the names of all members of the College were posted in their order of seniority. On the right was the opening in the screen to the Hall, and on the left, in the center of the passage, was the cook's hatch door which opened onto the cook's passage leading to the kitchen. There is no English precedent so far as I know to a hatch for the door to the kitchen passage; but it may well have been a convenience here; allowing the cook and his servants to hand dishes to the servitors, as from the familiar "slide" between kitchen and pantry in American country houses.

The Larder (undoubtedly the same room as the Pantry in the inventory of 1654) was appropriately placed on the north side of the building, between the passage and the kitchen.

In the days when food was none too plentiful for poor scholars, and heat a rare commodity for all, the warmth, ap-

petizing smells, and cheerful bustle of a college kitchen was an irresistible attraction to undergraduates. Again and again the English colleges legislated against students entering the kitchen; and in the first Harvard code the cook is forbidden to "suffer any Schollar or Schollars whatever except the Fellows, Masters of Art, Fellow Commoners or Officers of the House, to come into the Buttery or Kitchen save with their Parents or Guardians, or with some grave and sober strangers; and if any shall presume to thrust in, he shall be punished 3 *d*, but if presumptuously and continually they shall so dare to offend, they shall be lyable to an Admonition, and to other proceedings of the Colledge Discipline at the Discretion of the President" (*H. C. Records*, pp. 34, 203). The reference to parents and "sober strangers" suggests that the college kitchen was one of the sights of Cambridge. It was not well glazed at first—only 18½ foot of glass as compared with 112 foot in the Hall (*H. C. Records*, p. 4) and less than in some chambers; possibly most of the window openings were covered with oiled paper until better times; for the kitchen must have been in the west wing, with opportunity for windows on three sides (otherwise the chambers designated as "over" the kitchen, in the records, must have had dark studies). This was a common arrangement in the English colleges: at Emmanuel, the relation of Hall, Buttery and Kitchen was much the same as at Harvard (see plan, p. 153).

One side was almost taken up by the fireplace, where all the cooking was done over an oak and hickory-wood fire, except that there was a brick oven for baking cut into the chimney stack. According to an inventory of 1674, the kitchen seems to have been well fur-



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

nished. The fireplace is provided with a proper equipment of tongs, dogs, bars, trammels, racks, pot-hooks, and no less than five spits, with a "small Jack to turn spits." There are iron pots great and small, a "prettie big kettle" and a "Little kettle," a "Great grid-Iron," skillets, frying pans, and an "Iron peale" or shovel for the brick oven. The chopping-blocks and perhaps the table-tops would have been made from sawn cross-sections of large trees, such as we see in the Christ Church kitchen at Oxford. There are sundry dripping-pans, ladles, cleavers, scales, rolling pins, kneading troughs, pestle and mortar, a "benfe fork" to spear junks of salt beef in barrels; beside "3 Drie Barrels" for flour and meal, "4 wooden pastie-plates" and no less than 52 pewter platters—but not one piece of china or stoneware, unless the "1 Mustard-querne" was of pottery (*H. C. Records*, pp. 61-2).

After a glance into the "come-room" holding great store of wheat, rye and Indian paid in by the students until eaten up or sold, we may, if we will, inspect the larder, containing barrels of salt beef and pork, baskets of apples and other winter provision. We must allow ample space in these rooms, for the students paid their bills largely by barter, and the steward conducted a considerable wholesale and retail business. Then we pass down the cook's passage to the passage between the screens, turn to our left, and from under the turret emerge into the Yard. From this north door of the Old College leads a "North Alley unto the walk," probably a flag-stoned path that led, at a convenient distance, to the "out-house" of Master Eaton's accounts, which in later college records is more elegantly named the "House of Office."

The turret was a distinctive feature

of the Harvard building. It contained the main staircase that led to the next two floors, in which was hung the first college bell, given by Mr. John Willet not long after the building was completed.¹⁰ Five studies were also contained in the turret. Beyond that there is little or nothing in the records about the turret, except that it collapsed before the rest of the Old College (*H. C. Recs.*, p. lxxxviii), and hence must have stood out somewhat from the main edifice.

Turrets were a favorite device of English builders in order to solve the staircase problem, that bane of amateur architects. It gave you more room in the main building, and made it much easier to frame, if you placed the main stairway in a projecting turret rather than in an interior well. In the stone castles and other great buildings of the Middle Ages, a corkscrew stair could often be contrived in the thickness of a wall; if not, it was placed in a cylindrical turret; and where the cheaper timber and brick was used instead of stone construction, the turret became polygonal, and finally rectangular. One can trace the last steps of this evolution in Loggan's print of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. In the part here reproduced, there are two turrets. The octagonal stone one in the foreground was begun by Dr. Caius in 1566. In the rear at the left will be seen a small brick building which was put up in 1635 (Willis and Clark, *op. cit.*, I, 172-3, 187). It contained four chambers with studies—one to each floor, with

¹⁰ *H. C. Records*, pp. 205-212. It has been assumed by some that the turret was surmounted by the glazed "lanthorn" mentioned in the College glass accounts (p. 4). But one does not hang a bell in a glazed lantern, and this bell was certainly hung in the turret (p. 200). The lantern was doubtless an ornament for the middle of the main ridgepole, an example of which may be seen in most of the plates in Loggan's *Catabraxis Illustrata*, Cf. *N. B. D.*, "Lantern," sh. 4, with quotation of 1614, "a tower-like building, almost like your lanterns in the college halls."

the staircase in a square turret capped by a gable. Imagine this little structure at Caius doubled, bringing the turret into the middle; and we have something from which the main portion of Harvard Old College cannot have differed very essentially. The date, it will be observed, is only three or four years before our Old College was planned and begun. Of very similar plan, purpose, and construction, was the turret staircase in "Bacon's Castle," Surry County, Virginia,¹¹ built before 1676, and the only example of the sort known to be extant in the United States.

Ascending the staircase in the Harvard turret, we enter the "Long" or "Great" Chamber on the middle floor. We know that this was over the main part of the building, as the two chambers on this floor are expressly described as being over the kitchen and the Lower East Chamber respectively. The Long Chamber extended almost the whole length of the south front.

Having got this far with our reconstructed plans, I visited England in the summer of 1929 and spent considerable time at Oxford and Cambridge endeavoring to find a college building of the right period that would answer to these distinctive elements of the Old College at Harvard: an open quadrangle, containing in the main part a hall or school on the ground floor; a long chamber overhead; a turret staircase that also contained studies. Although the period 1600 to 1640 was one of considerable building at both universities, no one structure could be found that satisfied these conditions. The four new colleges erected in the half-century before Harvard were on so grand a scale that comparison was

impossible, save in detail; and additions, like the Brick Building, Emmanuel (1634), the Bull Building, St. Catharine's (1630-40), and the little unnamed building with the turret at Gonville and Caius (1635), while very suggestive as to proportion, fenestration, and other details, consisted simply of chambers, and had no large rooms like a Hall.

Unexpectedly, on a visit to Eton College, I found most of what I had been looking for: a building with a large schoolroom on the ground floor, a through passage emerging under a square turret, a turret staircase giving access to a long chamber overhead, and studies in the upper part of the turret. This is the "Long Chamber" range of the Old School quadrangle, built at some time between 1443 and 1507 (Willis and Clark, *op. cit.*, I, 430). Superficially and externally this building with its brick walls, late perpendicular windows, and battlements, bears little resemblance to what the Old College at Harvard must have been. But inspection of the interior showed that in plan the two had so much in common as to suggest a direct influence.

In the Eton building the ground floor is divided by a passage (corresponding to the collegiate passage between the screens), into the Library, and the Lower School. This Lower School, which corresponds to the Harvard "Hall or Schoole," remains very much as it was when Harvard College was founded. The staircase at the end of the passage in the turret brings us directly into the Long Chamber, which before being subdivided in the last century was one hundred and sixty-six feet long, serving as dormitory for the entire college (Willis and Clark, I, 461-62). The turret not only connects these two floors, but continues upward

¹¹ Kimball, *Domestic Architecture of the American Colonies*, pp. 46, 41.



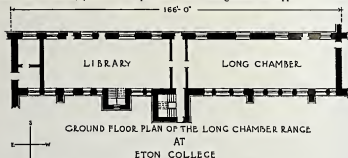
Eton College, Long Chamber Range
and Square Tower

EXTERIOR, FROM THE NORTH, AND PLAN OF
GROUND FLOOR. THE LONG CHAMBER RAN THE
ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE UPPER FLOOR

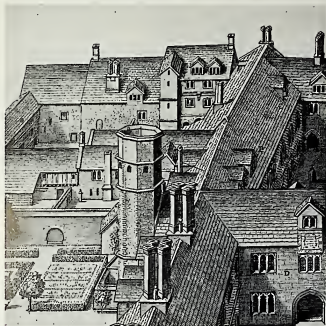
for two stories and a half more, containing rooms which until within the memory of persons now living, were used as masters' and boys' studies. Indeed we need only to take the plan of this Eton building, add one more story to the main structure, extend wings containing kitchen and chambers, partition off part of

the Long Chamber to make a library; and we have our Harvard Old College almost as President Dunster found it in 1640.

This hypothesis is strengthened by the fact that an old Etonian was closely connected with the first Harvard building. The Reverend John Wilson of Boston, a member of the Harvard Board of Overseers under whose direction the Old College was planned and begun, had passed at least seven of his most impressionable years as Scholar of Eton, studying in the Lower School, sleeping in the Long Chamber, and running up and down the turret staircase. From Eton in 1605 he went up to King's College, Cambridge; but during almost the entire period he was at the University, his father, as a Canon of Windsor, was residing at the nearby Castle close; and at least two of his brothers went to Eton as well. So that John Wilson may be said to have been in active touch with Eton College for fifteen years or more. Anyone who has been to boarding school will testify how indelible are the impressions of early school surroundings. It takes no stretch of the imagination to suppose that when



TRACED FROM WILLIS & CLARK ARCH. HIST. UNIV. CAMBIV. PLATE 12



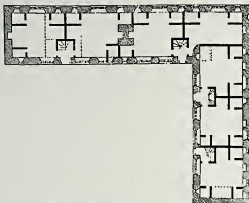
Detail showing Turrets, from Loggan's engraving
of Caius College, Cambridge, England

THE BUILDING OF 1635, WITH THE SQUARE TURRET, IS AT THE REAR

the old Cantabrigians on the first Harvard Board of Overseers were casting about for some plan that would look collegiate and yet not ruin the Colony by the expense of building, Master Wilson produced from his memories of Eton a rough sketch which became the basis of the Old College plan.

We may now proceed to the question of chambers and studies. The arrange-

ment of these at Harvard for a century and a half from its foundation, continued a medieval tradition. Both words in the Harvard records are to be understood in their medieval sense. A "Chamber" (*ca-bienlum*) was a large rectangular room which was used as a dormitory for three or more students; a Study (*studium, musaeum, musaeolum*), was a small closet-like apartment, structurally comprised

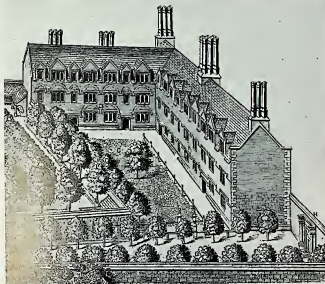


Plan of Ground Floor, Perse and Legge Buildings,
Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, England

FROM WILLIS AND CLARK'S *Architectural History of Cambridge*

within the Chamber, where a student kept his books and other personal belongings, and did his reading and writing in privacy (Willis and Clark, III, 296-327). This arrangement, monastic in origin, is found in Merton, the earliest English college. The purpose was to afford privacy of study in community of living. Three or more members of the College roomed in each chamber, usually two-a-bed, with trundle-beds for the juniors that could be pushed under the four-posters by day. One of the *camerarii* or chamber-fellows—a term shortened in collegiate slang to “chum” in the seventeenth century, was always a Fellow or other senior student, “to assist . . . in the maintenance of discipline, and especially to enforce the rule of Latin speaking” (Rashdall, *Universities in the Middle Ages*, II, 484). The studies were con-

trived in the corners of the chamber so that each had a small window (this explains the irregular fenestration that one remarks in medieval English college buildings). The college builders of the Renaissance had to fit in this scheme with regular fenestration; for although they tolerated certain irregularities like turrets, the Palladian ideal of symmetry was beginning to have some influence on window spacing. In the Perse and Legge Buildings, constructed at Caius College in 1618-19, the problem was fairly well solved, as appears from the appended picture and plan of the ground floor. These cell-like studies were only about four feet wide and from five to six feet long. The partitions of a study could be taken down and the space thrown into the chamber if by a decrease of enrollment the whole number were not needed; but



Perse and Legge Buildings—Gonville and Caius College,
Cambridge, England, erected in 1618-19

FROM LOGGAN'S *Cambridge Illustrata*, 1690

even with three to a chamber there was ample room for bed space, and for the simple furniture of the day.

This plan of the Perse and Legge Buildings soon became old-fashioned. A more comfortable system of fitting chambers into studies is to be seen in certain buildings put up at Oxford and Cambridge during the next twenty years. Absolutely regular and uniform fenestration was achieved at Emmanuel College in the Brick Building, a range of chambers in three stories and a garret,

one hundred and forty-four feet long, which was ready for occupancy in the summer of 1634. As the academic year that followed was John Harvard's last, he may well have occupied, with some unknown chum, one of the chambers in this building. On that hypothesis, one of the pleasantest "sets" (as the chamber and its appurtenances are now called at Cambridge), has been set aside for the Harvard Scholar. The sketch (p. 151) of these and adjoining rooms, based on measured drawings, indicates the system:



Garret Chamber and Studies in Legge Building
FROM SKETCH BY ROBERT WILLIS IN HIS
Architectural History of Cambridge

two studies about ten feet square for an interior chamber, two larger corner studies for an end chamber; and a closet between the chimney stack and the outer wall.

At Oxford, two colleges, Pembroke and Wadham, were founded in the early seventeenth century; and their buildings were erected within thirty years of the time that the Old College at Harvard was begun. As Pembroke was built in a closed quadrangle, the problem of fitting studies was a little more complicated than at Emmanuel Brick Building, but was successfully solved. Each chamber has a pair of studies in diagonally opposite corners, yet so fitted in with the studies of the adjoining chamber and with the stair-well that the chamber itself is left square and symmetrical.

Wadham College, planned on the noble scale of a royal foundation, and built within the three years 1610-1613, remains substantially unaltered to this day. It seems that the buildings, as frequently happens, cost more than the

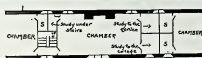
founders expected; and they left the college with a very rough interior. In order to make the chambers and studies habitable, the Warden and Fellows adopted a method that was found equally useful by the President and Fellows of Harvard College. The first occupant of a chamber and study was encouraged to complete and furnish it, at his own expense, with the hope of recovering most of the cost from his successor, in the form of "Income." This word, which has frequently puzzled searchers in the early records of Harvard College, has nothing to do with rent; it is defined in the Oxford Dictionary as an entrance-fee, a sum paid at coming in. From the manuscript Chamber Book of Wadham College¹² it seems that the chambers and studies were not all completed until twenty years after they were built. In almost every instance the first occupant of a study paid the expense of fitting up—always including the lock and in some instances the door—and collected the amount from his successor, subject to a regular scale of depreciation. Thus, Mr. Smyth paid 8s 6d income for the "study next the quadrangle;" from his successor he collected 6s 6d; the third occupant got 5s 4d. As a sample study inventory the "study towards the gate" in the "middle Tower Chamber" was equipped with "A case of shelves 5 foote longe, a frame table 3 foot 3 inches long 2 foote broade, a hanging deske to the window 2 foote 4 inches longe lin'd with dornix," and "a spring lock and key."

We are now prepared to interpret the list of chambers and studies in the *Harvard College Records* (pp. 14-15) which

¹² Placed at my disposal through the kindness of the Warden and Fellows. Extracts from it, including a list of chambers and studies strikingly similar to the Harvard one, may be found in R. B. Gardiner, *Registers of Wadham College*, i, 271, ff.



Wadham College, Oxford, England, North Side of Quadrangle



PLAN OF THE CHAMBERS AND STUDIES ON FIRST (MIDDLE) FLOOR, DEPICTED BELOW



THE STUDY UNDER THE STAIRS



DOOR TO THE "STUDY TO THE GARDEN"

was drawn up in or about the year 1645. In this list, the arabic numerals, mostly representing chambers, are found in the original. I have added a small roman

numeral for each study, in order to have a symbol of ready reference between this list and the plan.

"The Studdies in Harvard College with their Incommms
and quarterly Rents"

		<i>Incomm Quarterly rent</i>			
		<i>li</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s d</i>
1	Imprimis The Senior Fellow's study in the great chamber	5	0	0	2 6
ii	in the corner west off the buttery	4	0	0	2 0
iii	His sizers studdy over the porch off that Chamber	1	10	0	0 9
2	iv In The lower East chamber the studdy by the Hall	3	0	0	1 6
v	The middle studdy next thereto	3	0	0	1 6
vi	The norther-most studdy in the same row	3	0	0	1 6
vii	The corner studdy over against it	3	0	0	1 6
3	The low Chamber westward off this betwixt it and the Turret	3	10	0	1 9
4	The studdy with the fire in it over this little chamber	3	4	8	1 8
viii	The little studdy next to it East-ward	1	0	0	0 6
5	ix In the East middle-chamber the Souther-most studdy	2	17	6	1 6
x	The middle studdy	2	12	5	1 4
xi	The Norther-most study in the same row	3	0	10	1 6
xii	The corner study over against it	2	13	4	1 4
6	xiii In the highest East Chamber, the Southermost study	3	0	0	1 6
xiv	The middlemost study	2	10	0	1 3
xv	The norther-most study	2	10	0	1 3
7	xvi In the turret, the South-East study	2	0	0	1 0
xvii	The North-East studdy	2	0	0	1 0
xviii	The North-west study	2	0	0	1 0
xix	The South-west study	2	0	0	1 0
8	In the Great Chamber next the library, the				
xx	East study next the Library	2	10	0	1 3
xxi	The west study in the Corner	3	8	0	1 9
xxii	The west study with the fire	3	6	5	1 8
xxiii	The middle west study	2	13	9	1 4
9	In the middle [W.] chamber over the kitchens				
xxiv	The Souther-most study	2	10	0	1 3
xxv	The middle study	3	8	5	1 9
xxvi	The norther-most study	2	10	0	1 3
xxvii	The corner study over agst it	2	10	0	1 3
10	The study in the chamber East off this over				
xxviii	the Larder	2	10	0	1 3
11	In the highest [W.] Chamber over the kitchen				
xxix	the study with the fire	3	5	1	1 3
xxx	The middlemost study	3	1	3	1 6
xxxi	The corner study next to it	2	10	0	1 3
xxxii	The lowest study in the turret	3	0	0	1 6

Beside this table of chambers and studies we have in the Harvard records a detailed account of the cost of fitting up of seventeen studies and three chambers. It is not necessary to repeat here all

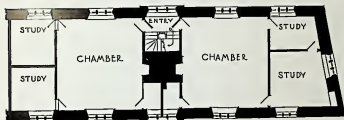
these accounts, since they are all available in print (*H. C. Records*, pp. 5-14). As a sample, we may give that of "Sir Downings Study" (p. 7), the northern one in the East Middle Chamber, num-



Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England
THE BRICK BUILDING ERECTED IN 1633

bered xi on the plan. This was where the future Sir George Downing increased in wisdom if not in godliness; but his title of Sir in the Harvard records was not a prophecy of his baronetcy, only the title

by which Bachelors of Arts were called at Harvard (as at Oxford and Cambridge) before they took their M.A. and became known as "Mr." The "ob. q." (meaning halfpenny farthing), recalls



TWO CHAMBERS WITH THEIR STUDIES

EMMANUEL COLLEGE
MIDDLE FLOOR OF BRICK BUILDING, 1633



the famous tavern bill filched from Falstaff's pocket by Peto (Henry IV, Act. ii, sc. 4).

Sir Downings Study

		£	s	d	
Impr.	For boards 272 Foots	0	16	3	ob. q.
It.	Ten dayes & $\frac{1}{2}$ worke				
	at 22d a day	0	19	3	
It.	For the Smithes worke	0	6	11	
It.	For Glasse	d	2	1	
It.	For Nayles, locke & key	0	3	0	
It.	The charges of the chamber	0	13	4	
		3	0	10	ob. q.

The last item is for Downing's share in fitting up the chamber where he slept. Other studies have charges for "Seeling" and "calking," "gimmels" or "jim-mews" (hinges), sixpenny nails, "dawb-ing the walles," "Greene say" for hangings; and in studies that had a fireplace, bricks, clay, mason's work at 2s per day, and "mentletree."

A summary of these accounts of fitting up studies shows that in most cases the amount corresponded fairly closely to the "income" on the above table. I have included, where it is mentioned, the study owner's share of fitting up the chamber in which he had a bed. The number of feet of boards used for the study only is included in the table wherever it can be found in the records; and the number of feet of glass is introduced from the account of glass furnished by Christopher Grant of Watertown (*H. C. Records*, p. 4) and from the detailed study accounts.

Cost of Fitting up Studies, and feet of Boards and Glass Used

No.	Name	Cost	feet boards	feet glass
i	Sir Bulkeley's study	2 17 6	272	—
iv	Sir Saltonstall's study	3 8 5	227	5½

3	Mr. Richard Harrise chamber	5 19 11	300½	—
4	Thomas Paris his study	3 4 8	—	4½
x	Samuel Wintrops study	2 13 4	—	1½
xi	Sir Downings study	3 0 10½	272	2½
xvi	Bradforde's Study	1 16 7	231	11
xvii	Starr his Study	2 0 0	230	
xviii	Princee his Study	1 17 6½	230	
xix	Cotton's Study	—	—	
xx	John Brookes Study	2 6 5	300	1½
xxi	Josiah Winslow his Study	3 8 0	—	—
xxii	John Allin his Study	3 6 5½	226	3½*
xxiii	John Newton his Study	2 14 2	297½	2½
xxiv	Samuel Stow his study	2 5 2	246	3½*
xxvii	Sir Brewsters Study	2 12 5	200	3
xxviii	Sir Alcock's Study	2 2 5	—	3½*
xxix	John Weld his study	2 15 1½	200	3½*

Other rooms for which glass alone is known

	feet	
Hall	112	
Library	35	
Kitchen	18½	
8 Great Chamber	25½	
Lantern	12	feet
7 Turret 18 ft. Staire Case 8 ft.	26	
2 Sir Saltonstall's Chamber	17	
6 Sir Bellingham's Chamber	10	
8 or 9 Sir Buckley's Chamber	31	
11 Stow's Chamber	6	
xxxii Lowest study in turret	1½	

Of course we need not assume that all the windows had been glazed when these accounts were made up.

* Alcock and Stow together used 3½ feet, and Allin and Weld the same, *H. C. Records*, p. 4. The price of glass is stated as 10d a foot. I have used this factor to find feet where price alone is given.

The number of feet of boards has materially helped us to determine the dimensions of the studies. We believe that the study ceilings were boarded to cover up cracks in the floors above. For instance, Sir Downing used 272 feet in his study (no. xi). Assuming an eight foot stud, we have made this study 7' 9" x 5' 6". This would require about 254 square feet, if the partition went up to the ceiling and the ceiling was boarded. Again John Newton's study (no. xxiii) used 297½ feet. We have therefore made its dimensions 9' 0" x 6' 0", which, with the ceiling, would require about 294 feet. In any case it is clear that the study partitions went up to the ceiling, and that the studies, though made after the rest of the building, were well and solidly constructed. They were no mere telephone booths to be knocked down and moved about at will.

The description of the thirty-three studies in the list we have quoted, indicates in nearly every instance how they were placed in the several chambers. The size and arrangement of many if not most studies must have been like that of the Perse and Legge Buildings at Caius College. Professor Willis' sketch of a garret study in the Legge Building (p. 148) would serve equally well for one of those under the eaves in the Highest East Chamber at Harvard. But some of the studies, from the amount of wood that went into their construction and the labor expended in building them, must have been fairly spacious, and they were fitted in so as to appear organic parts of the building, like the studies of Emmanuel and Wadham colleges (pp. 149-51).

Of their furnishings we have no hint; but there must at least have been a folding leaf for writing table, a joint stool, and a shelf for books. Every study had



to be lighted from without; scholars in those days had no midnight oil to burn. Very few studies had heat; only two or three of the "fire studies" of the steward's records were so placed that a fireplace could be contrived in one of the chimney stacks. One would suppose that the average study, shut off from such warmth as the fireplace might project across the chamber, would have been very cold in winter; the turret studies intolerably cold.

As Harvard study incomes were not subject to a scale of depreciation, we may, by tracing income and quarterly rents in the steward's accounts, ascertain the succession of occupants in most of the studies for ten or twelve years. Sometimes a new student paid income directly to his predecessor, in which case we have no record; but the usual practice was to make the exchange a mere book transaction. The outgoing occupant was credited and the incoming one debited with income on the steward's books. If the study was not immediately let, the College credited her departing alumnus with income and collected it from the next tenant. No abatement was made, as at Wadham College, for depreciation;



Passage between the Screens, St. John's
College, Cambridge, England

NOTE BUTTERY HATCHES AND BUTTERY TABLES

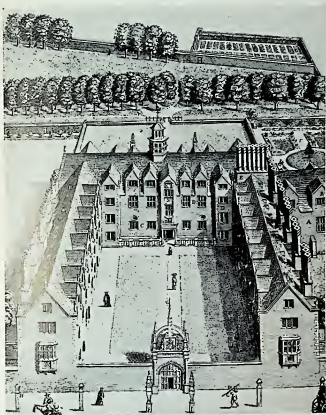
but President Chauncy, about 1655, abolished the income charge, so that in the end each study was paid for by its occupant at that time. Apparently this abolition of income was resented in some quarters. George Bunker of Charlestown, a benefactor of the College, had a son Benjamin who graduated in 1658 and therefore paid income for his study, but got none when he gave it up. In the inventory of the elder Bunker's estate, recorded in 1666, we find the item "one study at the Colledg 3 pounds" (*N. E. Historical Genealogical Register*, LXII, 68). Mr. Bunker evidently felt that he owned Ben's study until someone paid him back for it.

As an instance of succession in the studies, we know from the original study account that John Bulkeley, the original Senior Fellow, handed over his study (no. 1) to Sir Ames in December, 1645. William Ames left in 1648, when Sam-

uel Mather, then Senior Fellow, probably took it over; but of that we have no proof. The next bit of positive information comes from the steward's book: in 1650 Sir Eaton, then Senior Fellow, pays 5*l* income and 2*s* 6*d* rent; which can only have been for this study. When Eaton departed to New Haven in 1653, the Senior Fellow's study was taken by Samuel Megalopensis, our first student from opulent Manhattan, and he, in 1655, was succeeded by Mr. Richard Bennet, fellow-commoner and son of a Governor of Virginia.

Now let us see how our Chamber and Study List of 1645 enables us to straighten out the ground floor. The second line, which was squeezed in by the scribe between the Senior Fellow's Study and his sizar's study, is the one "in the corner west off the buttery." This must have been in the position indicated in our plan.

The Lower East Chamber has a study (iv) "by the Hall," southermost of a row of three; and opposite the "northermost," a fourth (vii). "The low Chamber westward off this betwixt it and the Turret" (no. 3) gave us the greatest difficulty to place. We finally resolved it by deciding that "this" referred to the Lower East Chamber, and not to study vii. For the line was huddled and crowded, with no room for another word; and it is no more likely that our recorder of 1645 would have spoken of a chamber *off* a study, than one today should describe a bedroom as *off* a closet. "Law Chamber," in contemporary English usage, means a chamber on the lower floor, not one with a low stud. This Low Chamber had a fireplace; it was "Sieleed with Cedar round about" at a cost of £1 15*s*, fitted with form, table and case-ments by a brother of Mrs. President Dunster, one Richard Harris, a man past



Sidney Sussex College (1595), Cambridge, England

FROM LOGGAN'S *Cambridge Illustrata*, 1690

student age who joined the College as a fellow-commoner in order to have suitable bachelor quarters. He shared the expense of the chimney with Thomas Paris, another fellow-commoner who fitted up "the studdy with the fire in it over this little chamber" (no. 4).

There remains on the ground floor the "lowest study in the turret" (xxxii) which, in the list of 1656, is called "the study at the staires of the foote of the Turret" (*H. C. Records*, p. 19). The position indicated in the plan seems the only possible one for this little study; and noisy enough it must have been.

The Long or Great Chamber is a problem in itself. There must have been enough bed space for twelve or fifteen students; and in addition there was a row of three studies along the west end, one of them with fireplace, which must have been contrived in the Kitchen stack. Another lighted corner is occupied by the "East study next the library." Where then was the Senior Fellow's study? Remembering that the second line in the Study List of 1645 was interpolated, the "His" in the third line refers to the Senior Fellow in the first. A sizar, in English college usage, was a student who received free tuition and board in return for menial or clerical work. English college fellows generally had a sizar attached to them, in the capacity of valet, waiter, and secretary.¹² In order to have his sizar at beck and call, the Senior Fellow of Harvard College would have had his study adjoining; and as the sizar's study is expressly described as "over the [South] porch," the Senior Fellow's study must have been in or near the place indicated on our plan. Such a position, overlooking the main entrance, was the traditional one in the older English colleges for the master's lodgings, in order

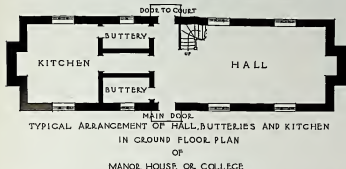
that he might observe whomsoever passed in and out (T. J. Jackson, *Wadham College*, p. 143). President Dunster had a house of his own; hence the Senior Fellow was placed where he could "check up." At least, so we infer.

In the detailed account of fitting up the studies, we find two "cambins" or "cabins" in the Long Chamber (*H. C. Records*, pp. 9, 12). One is shared by the two men who fitted up studies xxii and xxiii; another is shared by Bradford and Brook, who fitted up two turret studies. The Oxford Dictionary informs us that "cabin," in the seventeenth century, had the meaning "small room, bedroom." Hence we infer that these cabins in the Long Chamber were built-in sleeping closets, like the Breton *lits-clos*, with two bunks each. A bunk in one of these cabins must have been a boon on winter nights, when snow and biting cold seeped in through the widening cracks in the Old College.¹³

The "East study next the library," in the Long Chamber, fixes the position of the Library between the Long or Great Chamber and the East Middle Chamber. Beyond this fact we have no knowledge of its size and arrangements. Since the books cannot ever have exceeded 1,500 or 2,000 in number, they were doubtless accommodated in simple wallshelves. There is no record of any of the books being chained, a practice then common

¹² "Every fellow shall have one study for his sizer, which they shall have without any annual rent." MS. Order Book, Sidney Sussex College.

¹³ In a map of a fort in Governor Winthrop's Journal (reproduced in *Winthrop Papers*, II, 577), there is a "Servants Chamber" with 6 "cabbins" to a side, arranged like alcoves in a boy's dormitory. In the old quadrangle at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (completed 1515) there has recently been discovered a recess in one of the bedrooms that has two bed-places, stepped like a small yacht's bunk under the deck with the transom below. Other chambers in this same quad have closets 6 or 7 feet long and 3 feet deep on each side of the chimney breast, which, for want of light, could not have been studies, and which college tradition very plausibly asserts to have been sleeping-closets.



in the English college libraries. Probably the risk of books being stolen in the simple Cambridge of 1650 was not deemed worth the cost of chains. A table and a couple of forms probably completed the furnishing of this room.

The other Chambers and studies on this Middle floor offer no difficulty. The East Middle Chamber has the same number and arrangement of studies as the chamber below. No. 4, "the studdy with the fire in it" is fixed by its description as over the Low Chamber, and no. viii, "the little studdy next to it Eastward," the cheapest study in the building, was either entered from it, or from the East Chamber. The West Middle Chamber is expressly described as being over the Kitchen, and no. 10 was in effect a private suite, a single bedroom with a study (xxviii) attached. In the detailed account it is described as "Sir Alcock's Bed roome which was to him alone," and "Sir Alcock's Study." "For the whiteing, lathing, Doore-boards and workmanship of the chamber three bushels of Mault to Richard the mason" were paid by Sir Alcock; one John Tailour

did 13 days' work on the two rooms at 1s 10d a day; 9 pair of hinges cost him 3s, "window-hooks" 4d, glass 3s, and "plastring the Study" 1s. In all it cost Sir Alcock £3 1s 3d to finish this private suite; but he could well afford it, for his father, an Oxford alumnus, had died several years before, leaving half the revenue of his farm "to educate my sone John in learninge, together with the wisest improvement of his £40."

The "Highest Floor" offers no difficulty—two chambers in the wings, each with three studies; one of them (xxix) with a fireplace in the kitchen stack. But there must have been considerable waste space under the main roof. There is no hint in the records as to what was done with this. I suppose that it was reserved for a second "long chamber" and more studies when the College grew; but the increased enrollment of the sixteen-fifties was taken care of in the Goffe house, so that far from needing more studies in the Old College, the Corporation could not rent all that they had.

Finally, there were the four studies in the turret, each renting at 1s a quar-

ter, with a £2 income fee. The detailed accounts of three of these studies (Bradford's, Starr's, and Prince's) show that about 230 feet of boards, 2s 6d worth of nails, 3s 6d worth of "gimmews" and ten days' labor, were expended on each. They must, then, have been about of a size, not too small, and located on the fourth floor of the turret. The Eton turret has two floors of small rooms extending above the highest floor which the main staircase serves.

There were not enough studies to go around in the early sixteen-fifties, and it is clear from the steward's book that the students who got left out in the distribution were the Freshmen. They must have done their reading in Hall or chamber, while their elders and betters retired to their more private if chillier cells. It seems probable that the Long Chamber was used as a Freshman dormitory, nocturnal order being kept by the fortunate seniors who possessed cabins. It was still the custom at Old Cambridge for undergraduates to sleep two in a bed (D. Masson, *John Milton*, I, 108) and we know from the diary of Samuel Sewall that he had a "bed-fellow" as well as "chamber-fellows" or chums in our Old College. The lists that we have quoted prove that Harvard maintained the medieval practice of placing a fellow, or resident B.A., in charge of each chamber.

This system of chambers and studies lasted at Harvard until Holworthy Hall was built in 1812. The first Harvard Hall (1677), Massachusetts (1720),¹⁵ Hollis (1763), and Stoughton (1805), all had two or more studies incorporated into each chamber. For instance, all the windows on the south end of Hollis Hall were originally study windows. Several of the original study partitions there are still *in situ*, in the space between chim-

ney-breast and interior wall, and the old study is now used as clothes-closet and lavatory. The corresponding study partitions between the chimney-breast and the outer wall were taken down in the nineteenth century, and the space thrown into the chamber. The same arrangement existed in the earliest buildings of Yale and Princeton, and doubtless at other colonial colleges. But there is no trace of studies in the Wren building at William and Mary.

The original arrangement in the Old College was an admirable one for informal education. This chamber-fellowship was an essential part of what Cotton Mather called the "collegiate way of living" for which the founders of Harvard wisely sacrificed much. It would have been easy enough to have hired a minister to read lectures in Cambridge meetinghouse, to have boarded students with the townspeople, and let their social life take care of itself. But the founders of Harvard College were not content with a cheap substitute. As English university men, they believed that learning apart from college life was not worth much. Book learning alone might be got from lectures and reading, but it was only by studying and disputing, eating and drinking, playing and praying together as members of the same collegiate community, that young men could be properly educated. That is why the founders and early governors of Harvard College made such sacrifices to provide this Old College, "the building thought by some to be too gorgeous for a Wilderness," which, during its brief existence, was by far the largest and most ambitious building in New England.

¹⁵ See the Massachusetts Hall plans in *Publ. Colonial Soc. Mass.*, XXIV, 92, 100. The second plan is like that of English college buildings in the Wren era, and this was followed in Hollis Hall at Harvard.

The Aptuxet Trading Post Its Restoration on the Original Foundations

By PERCIVAL HALL LOMBARD
President of the Bourne Historical Society

[Mr. Lombard died Jan. 22, 1927]

IN a previous article in the October, 1927, issue of this magazine, I reviewed the history and the events leading up to the construction in 1627, of this, the first of the three Trading Posts of the Plymouth Plantation. I also gave a description of the uncovering, nearly three hundred years later, of the original foundations. Now that the replica of the main building has been completed on these foundations, it seems desirable to record how this historic landmark, so long forgotten, has been brought to light again, and to answer some of the many questions frequently asked by persons visiting the site.

But before doing so, it may be well, for the benefit of those who are not already familiar with the location and origin of the Post, to state that it was built on the south side of Cape Cod, at the western terminus of the ancient Manamet portage across the isthmus of the Cape, on the south bank of the Manamet river (now the Cape Cod Canal at Bourne, Massachusetts) for the purpose of more conveniently and safely carrying on trade with the people to the southward.

Here, for many years, the Dutch from New Amsterdam, now New York, came to trade with the Plymouth colonists. The Englishmen, by another creek on the north side of the Cape (the Scusset river) brought their goods to within four or five miles, at what is now Sagamore, and then portaged them to their Manamet store—Aptuxet—to "avoyd the composing of Cap-Codd and those deanger-

ous shoulds; and so make any vioage to ye southward in much shorter time, and with farr less danger."

In order that the story may be complete, it will be necessary to go back to 1920—the Pilgrim Tercentenary year—when occurred a decided revival of interest in Plymouth Colony history. In that year, with the joy of having a thankful heart for what these early pioneers had done, somehow or other I entered the picture. I went to the late Arthur Lord, then President of the Pilgrim Society at Plymouth, the able first Chairman of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, and laid before him the proposition of reseuing from oblivion the site of this ancient landmark where was laid one of the corner stones in the foundation of the nation's commerce. The Commission, however, could do nothing, for their appropriations already had been spent. Mr. Lord did suggest that a local historical association be formed to acquire the site and properly mark it. To stimulate interest, an historical exhibition was held for two months during the summer of 1921, with the enthusiastic assistance of the late John Robinson, curator of the Marine Room in the Peabody Museum at Salem. Through the unselfish efforts of Judge Edward S. Ellis, and other leading citizens of Bourne, the Bourne Historical Society was formed, and received its charter from the Commonwealth on December 29th of that year. In time sufficient money was raised to purchase the lot of land on which were located the two cel-

lar holes which marked the site of the ancient building.

During October and November, 1926, Mr. Nathan Bourne Hartford, vice president of the Bourne Historical Society, and I uncovered the complete foundations and many interesting relics, a full description of which was given in this Quarterly for October, 1927. These discoveries proved to be of so much historical importance, it was decided to purchase, if possible, the lots adjoining on the east and west. On the former lot, tradition holds, was situated the residence of the local Indian Sachems; on the latter was located the spring which furnished fresh water to the Post and to visiting vessels. Moreover, after the excavations were completed, it was found that the western end of the building was uncomfortably close to our western boundary line and an unfriendly owner, at some future date, might prove undesirable to the best interests of the Society, so a plan was devised for purchasing these two lots and the Society now owns them free of all encumbrances. The whole area, over twelve acres, constitutes an appropriate setting for the Memorial as now completed.

The first individual owner of the Pilgrim-Dutch Trading Post land was Thomas Burgh (Burgess), one of the early Sandwich proprietors, who, in 1637, settled in that part of Sandwich called Scusset (now Sagamore). In 1652 he obtained from the Plymouth Court a grant of land which included the Trading Post property. He died in 1685. Ezra Perry, born in 1625, who married, in 1651, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Burgess, purchased of his father-in-law, about 1663, the Trading Post field with other lands. He died in 1689.

The Trading Post field remained in

the possession of the Perry family until 1870 when Benjamin Perry sold it to Reuben Collins. At his death in 1877 his daughter, Mrs. Harriet (Collins) Dykes, came into possession of the property. She died in 1911 and her daughters, Mrs. Helen (Dykes) Knowles and Mrs. William Dykes sold the land in 1922 to the Bourne Historical Society.

In the autumn of 1927, when the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Post came around, the Society decided to mark the site with a modest tablet. Mr. Hartford, above mentioned, and Mr. M. C. Waterhouse, another of the town's patriotic citizens, huilt in the center of the western foundations a cairn composed of some of the loose foundation stones, on which was placed a small bronze tablet bearing the inscription: "Site of APTUCXET—The First Plymouth Colony Trading Post—huilt 1627—This Memorial Dedicated by Bourne Historical Society 1927." The dedication took place in the presence of a large number of the citizens of Bourne, on September 21, 1927, almost three hundred years to a day after Isaack DeRasiere, Dutch Secretary at New Amsterdam, made his epochal visit to the Post, "accompanied with a noyse of trumpets and other attendants."

These efforts at once brought the old Post into the limelight. So pronounced was the interest that we decided to go further, and reconstruct the main building on the original foundations—provided a sum of at least \$50,000 could be raised, part to finance the venture, the remainder to provide an endowment fund for the upkeep and repair.

Preparations soon were in the making and a Committee was named, composed of the following persons who wholeheartedly endorsed the undertaking: Wil-



Front View of the Restored Trading Post



Rear View of the Restored Trading Post

William Sumner Appleton, Boston; George Francis Dow, Topsfield; Allan Forbes, Boston; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge; Eben S. S. Keith, Sagamore; William V. Kellen, Boston; Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Washington; President W. H. P. Faunce, Brown University, at his death succeeded by Joseph C. Lincoln, of Chatham and Philadelphia; Alvan T. Fuller, then Governor of Massachusetts; President A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard University; Andrew J. Peters, ex-mayor of Boston; Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., New York; Charles H. Taylor, Boston; Thomas C. Thacher, Yarmouthport; Charles H. Tyler, Beverly; and Joseph W. Whitcomb, Wareham.

The response to the appeal for funds was nation wide.

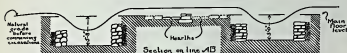
Meanwhile the General Society of Mayflower Descendants had been asked by the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary Committee to make its contribution to the Bay Celebration in the form of a memorial to the Mayflower Pilgrims. At the Triennial Congress of the Mayflower Descendants, held at Plymouth in 1927, a Committee was named to consider what form this should take. This Committee was composed of Dr. Frederic A. Washburn, Boston, Chairman; Frederick Foster, Boston; Colonel Percy W. Gardner, Providence; Walter I. Woodman, Newton; and Edward H. Bingham, Hartford, who was succeeded at his death by Dr. George C. F. Williams, also of Hartford. It reported to the Board of Assistants a recommendation in favor of supporting the Bourne Historical Society in its proposal to reproduce the Aptucxet Trading Post. The Board of Assistants approved the recommendation and voted to contribute the very generous sum of \$10,000 to pay the cost

of the replica, and a suitable memorial tablet. Thus with this most helpful backing of the twenty-two State Societies comprising the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, the success of the undertaking became evident.

The New England Society in the City of New York also very generously voted to contribute \$5,000 to the general fund provided the balance of the estimated \$50,000 was raised before January 1, 1932. This condition was happily met through the generosity of scores of individual donors from Maine to California and from Michigan to Florida.

The cost having been assured, Eugene M. Dow of Topsfield, Mass., was engaged to build the replica, his long experience in similar work and his knowledge of earliest timber-framed construction qualifying him for this important execution. For the masonry and brickwork, Arthur W. Webb of Danvers, a master-mason skilled in this period of construction, was engaged, under the supervision of Mr. Dow.

The building was opened to the public on August 1, 1930, and on the following September 3rd its dedication and the unveiling of a memorial tablet took place under the combined auspices of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Bourne Historical Society, in the presence of nearly 1,500 people. The event marked the climax of the Triennial Congress of the Mayflower Societies which was being held at Plymouth. Dr. Frederic A. Washburn, the presiding officer of the day, introduced the speakers. After the invocation by Rev. E. J. Curry, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bourne, Henry C. Kittredge, Master at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., gave the history of the Post. Following this address

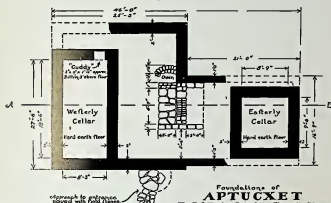


Westerly cellar walls of native field stones laid in mortar made of burnt shells and white sand, backed with rubble.

Hearth flues 2" below floor level and laid on a thin layer of white sand.

Easterly cellar walls of native field stones laid without mortar but backed with rubble.

Back wall of fireplace 2 bricks deep laid on stone foundation. Floor between cellars paved with flat cut stones laid on a thin layer of white sand.



Foundations of APTUXET

The First Trading Post of the Plymouth Colony

Built 1627 at

Manamomet, now Bourne, Massachusetts

Uncovered during October and November 1926 by
N. S. Hartford and P. H. Lombard
for the Bourne Historical Society, Bourne, Mass.

Plan of the Foundations

there was singing by a group of descendants of the Wampanoag traders who traded at the Post. The next speaker was Hugh D. Gibson, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at Boston, of the United States Department of Commerce. The Government at Washington had considered the event of sufficient national importance to send

him as its representative to speak of the growth of the country's commerce from the zero hour at this little trading post in 1627, through the three hundred years which culminated in the stupendous total reached in 1927. Following this address, Governor-General Addison Pierce Munroe, of the Mayflower Descendants, presented the keys of the Post, sym-

bolizing their gift, to the President of the Bourne Historical Society, after which Miss Elaine Whipple Munroe, granddaughter of the Governor-General and descendant of Richard Warren of the *Mayflower*, unveiled the memorial tablet. After the unveiling, Mr. Hartford replaced in the main fireplace some of the original ashes, and relighted the fire.

In addition to the replica, a small cottage and garage have been built on the property for the use of the resident custodians, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Pollard. Mrs. Pollard, who was Christine Burgess, is a direct descendant of Thomas Burgess, the first private owner of the Trading Post land.

Now that the undertaking has been completed, it may be interesting to answer a few of the questions asked by visitors coming to the site. One of these questions is, "How did you know what kind of a building to put up?"

To begin with we had the actual foundations which not only gave us the size and shape of the ground floor plan, but also revealed certain characteristics of the superstructure. Diligent search in libraries and collections had brought to light no old prints or pictures of the building, but we had at hand the very brief description of its construction, written by DeRasiere who had been an actual eyewitness.

Obviously the first thing to do was to make careful study and measurements of the foundations as uncovered, and then to search intensively for contemporaneous buildings having ground-floor plans as nearly like ours as possible. The quest was carried on not only in the region of the original Plymouth Plantation and throughout New England, but also in those parts of Old England

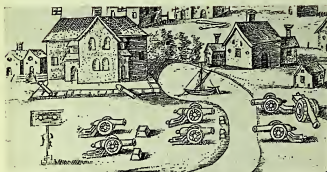
whence had come a majority of the Pilgrims who were living in New Plymouth in 1627, and in Holland where they had spent eleven years just prior to coming to America. The purpose of doing this was twofold: first, if a number of contemporaneous wooden buildings could be found which had ground-floor plans similar to ours, and *their superstructures were alike*, we should be justified in believing that the superstructure of the Trading Post had been the same—even though the Pilgrims might never have set eyes upon them. Second, it was hoped to ascertain the type and style of construction with which they had been familiar at home, which, most certainly, would have had an influence on whatever they built over here.

To carry out this investigation abroad we employed, on the advice of the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Martin S. Briggs,* of London, an authority on the history and construction of timber-framed houses in England. The results were most gratifying. In addition, such experts as George Francis Dow and Norman M. Isham most generously gave us the benefit of their experience with and knowledge of colonial buildings in this country. Finally the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities put their library and their unsurpassed collection of authentic, early seventeenth-century, American building material and equipment at our disposal.

Out of the great mass of material investigated, the following stood out as having important bearing on our problem:

(1) In the John Carter Brown Library, at Providence, is the original of

* Author of *The Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers in England and America, 1600-1635*.



Inserted View in Nortwood's map of the Bermudas, 1622



Peter the Great's Cottage, Zaandam, Holland, 1632

"John Pory's Lost Description of Plymouth Colony." In it is "Capt. John Smith's issue of Norwood's Map of the Bermudas of 1622." At the left side is a woodcut of a building apparently having a ground floor plan almost exactly like ours. Through the kindness of the John Carter Brown Library we are able to reproduce the portion of the map of interest to us. It shows a one story building and ell, with steep pitch roofs and few windows.

(2) In Zaandam, Holland, Mr. Briggs found a wooden building authentically dated 1632, the so-called Czar Peter's Cottage, which, in the days of the Russian Government, had been preserved by it as a relic and completely enclosed in a brick building. It is famous as the home for a single week, in 1697, of Peter the Great, when he was learning the shipbuilding trade. But the official records say it was definitely built in 1632 by one Gerrit Kist. Our halftone is from a photograph of an old painting and shows a building with ground-floor plan and superstructure almost identical with the one in Norwood's Map.

(3) Among the Trelawney Papers, in the Maine Historical Society's Collections, is the following letter, dated 18 June, 1634, to Robert Trelawney, Mayor of Plymouth, England, written from Richmond Island (near the present Portland, Maine), by John Winter whom Trelawney had sent to establish a Trading Post:

"... Now for our buildinge and plantinge. I have built a house heere at Richmond Iland that is 40 foote in length and 18 foot broad within the sides, besides the Chimney, and the Chimney is large with an oven in each end of him, and he is so large that we can place our kettle within the Clavell pecc. We can brew

and bake and boyle our kettle all at once in him with the help of another house that I have built under the side of our house, where we set our Ceves and mill and mortar into breake our Corne and malt and to dres our meal in, and I have 2 chambers in him, and all our men lies in one of them, and every man hath his Close boarded Cabbin and I have Roome Inough to make a dozen Close boarded Cabbins more, if I have need of them, and in the other chamber I have Roome Inough to put the ships sailes into and all our dry goods which is in Caske, and I have a store house in him that will hold 18 or 20 tonnes of Caske underneath. . . ."

This description indicates a building built on the same general plan as ours, although somewhat smaller.

(4) In an existing American example, situated only fifteen miles from the Trading Post site, the Stephen Wing house at Spring Hill, Sandwich, built in 1641, two original rafters still remain in their original position in the east gable, although the building has three times undergone alteration and enlargement, showing a pitch of the same as of a large majority of roofs of timber-framed houses in England, and as indicated in the Norwood engraving and in the old painting of the Czar Peter's Cottage. Through the kindness of Alvin P. Wing and his daughter, who live in the old Stephen Wing house and are the present owners (the Wing family has owned the building for two hundred and ninety years) we are able to reproduce a photograph of the upper part of these rafters, the lower part, where they rest on the plate, having been covered up by the boards of the attic floor.

That our building, in spite of all this evidence, could not have been of the



The Great Fireplace in the Trading Post

lean-to type, with two stories in front and the long roof reaching almost to the ground at the rear, was evident after drawing, to scale, such an arrangement, using the ground-floor plan as discovered. The studding for supporting the plate, at the rear, was found to hang in mid-air over the western cellar. No indication of stone supports had been found and a truss or header for such a support was not in vogue until a much later period.

The hip, or gambrel, roof was out of the question, for it is generally conceded to be of a later period.

Therefore a pitch roof of sixteen inches to the foot was chosen for both portions of the replica.

For shingles we should have liked to

have used hand-split pine thirty-six inches long, exposed eighteen inches to the weather in conformity with an original said to have come from a very old building at Nantucket. But it was impossible to find not only suitable white pine, but the men skilled in the use of the frow to make them. Hand-split shingles of southern cypress, of much shorter length were available, but these were not considered suitable under the conditions here presented. Therefore shingles made of native white pine, sawn rough, were obtained at a mill in Rochester, not fifteen miles away.

The locations of the two outside doors were known from the stepping-stones outside, and the door leading from the large room into the small room could



Rafters in Stephen Wing House

be only at one location—between the chimney and the south wall. For the two outside doors the so-called "Indian door" at Deerfield was used as a model. A simple battern type was used for the inside door.

Nothing was found to indicate the positions and size of the windows, but common sense prescribed few in number, small, and high up on account of safety and also seventeenth-century usage. There can be no doubt but that, at first, they were without glass, perhaps not even oiled paper. Only the richest persons of the early seventeenth century could afford the luxury of leaded windows. However, at some time in the building's existence, it is certain that diamond-shaped panes set in lead were used, for quantities of broken panes and bits of the lead, as well as fragments of a casement hinge were found during excavations on the site. The pieces of glass bore on certain edges the marks of the lead setting, and, when fitted together, showed that the size of the panes, or

"quarrels," had been $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches over all. This checked up with original seventeenth-century windows in the collection of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Therefore the well known original casement frame in that Society's Abraham Browne House, at Watertown, was taken as an authentic model for our window frames. Through the generosity of Mrs. Richard Wheatland of Topsfield, we were presented with sufficient old original leaded sash, bought by her in England, to equip all the windows.

For the chimney and fireplace layout in the large room, Mr. Briggs supplied us an authentic model from an existing farmhouse he found at Rochford Hall, a small town near the mouth of the River Thames, in Essex, the county which according to the late Colonel C. E. Banks furnished the third largest immigration of Pilgrim settlers. The brick fireplace, with wooden lintel, and a brick setting for a brewing "copper," all dating from 1580, were built on a plan which coincided exactly with that which had been uncovered at the Post. In the plan of foundations, shown in my first article, the curved extension at the left of the hearth was erroneously labeled an oven. If it had been an oven there would have been no evidence, at the floor level, of a small hearth, nor an opening for a fire-door, the front would have been entirely closed at the floor level and the center would have been filled with loose rubble. The space in the center was neatly paved with flat stones, evenly laid, bearing strong indications of having been burned by many fires. The floor of a brick oven was always placed two feet, more or less, above the hearth of the fireplace, and, in the earliest "inside" ovens (those not built out-of-doors, separate from the



Interior showing the waterside entrance
THE BREWING "COPPER" IS AT THE LEFT OF THE FIREPLACE

chimney), the oven door opened directly into the fireplace and, after the oven had been properly heated, the spent coals and ashes were raked out directly into the main fireplace. Furthermore, after drawing to scale the plans of the chimney and the east and west hearths, no space was left available for an oven. In view of the above, and as we found no evidence of a stone lintel, we have copied the Rochford Hall installation.

Sufficient numbers of the original bricks were salvaged with which to build the entire south breast of the main fireplace. The remainder of this fireplace was built of the bricks from the chimney of the old Haskell House, built at Rochester in 1692, and which was about to fall down when the Bourne Historical Society bought it for whatever material

could be saved. The balance of the brickwork was constructed of old-style bricks procured elsewhere.

For the top of the chimney we have copied the plainest, simplest sixteenth-century English, and early seventeenth-century American, models, believing it to be more consistent with common sense and practicability than the more elaborate, many-sided, styles, for such a building located, as it was, in the wilderness.

As the foundations for the chimney were found to have been so badly thrown by frost as to be unsafe, they were relaid, although their upper surfaces had been badly burned, care being taken to restore the hearthstones of the west fireplace to their original positions. The bricks of the east hearth, severely fire-struck, and

therefore unfit for further service, were replaced by modern bricks.

In relaying the foundations for the chimney, some evidence was brought to light showing that the small or east portion of the building had been built before the west, or larger, portion. Indeed, the fact that the cellar of the east portion was in the center—that its walls were *inside* the foundations of the walls of the superstructure, is fairly good proof that it was. Moreover, the following documentary evidence circumstantiates this supposition:

In the famous Contract, or Agreement, made at Plymouth, in 1626, a hint is given that the Plantation had a trading house at Manamet, even before 1627, for, in Article 2 it is agreed that the contracting parties are to have the entire stock of goods "*that is now in the store,*" showing that a building of some kind was already there. Governor Bradford, several years before this, knew of the strategic position for such an outpost in this locality, for he had visited the place in the autumn of 1622 in search of much-needed corn and beans to stave off impending famine, and had found the local Sachem, Cawnacome, friendly and willing to sell the supplies and store them until Captain Standish could come in the early spring and transport them to New Plymouth. Furthermore, from Governor Bradford's correspondence with the Dutch at New Amsterdam, it is evident that the English were determined not to let the Dutch capture the trade with the Indians of Buzzards Bay, the Islands and Long Island Sound. De-Rasiere's report also confirms this. Therefore, it is reasonable to infer that, when the English found the trade with the Dutch was profitable, they built a larger addition on the west and made

the walls thicker and heavier for protection against any emergency.

The foundation walls of the west portion were twenty-four inches thick, and all the stones were laid in mortar made of local white sand and lime from burned oyster shells. The original height of the stonework is problematical, for very nearly all the stones above the natural grade of the land had been removed—presumably to furnish material for other buildings after the general settlement of the locality began around 1660. However, the west, and about half the length of the north walls, still contained many stones well above grade firmly set in the mortar. The top of the highest stone was found to be eighteen inches above the tops of the hearthstones of the west fireplace, the bricks of the east hearth and the stepping-stones outside the landside entrance. Therefore all foundation walls of this portion were restored the full height of eighteen inches above the floor level. It is doubtful if the original stonework was much higher, for in the first place, field stones were none too plentiful in the neighborhood, and this height was sufficient to prevent surface water from entering. However, in England there still exist many contemporaneous timber-framed buildings where the *brick* foundations rise even to the bottom of the window sills, and sometimes above, the door frames being set down into the masonry so that there was but one step over the doorsill. As no buildings with such high foundations could be found in this country we restored our main foundations to the height of the top of the highest stone which was still firmly in position. No evidence had been found that there had been bricks above the stones. The facts that the inside face of the stonework was made smooth and



Interior of the replica of "Aptuxet"

SHOWING CASKS FOR FURS, CORN AND TOBACCO

even, and the walls rose to at least eighteen inches above the floor level, were taken to mean that the stonework was intended to show inside the room.

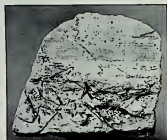
The top of the foundations of the east portion was undoubtedly just above the natural grade, but as the floor level of this room was the same as that of the large room, more than two feet of the foundation walls showed in the room. This feature was often found in England when the outside grade of the land required it, as at our site.

As to how the outside walls were constructed we have a wealth of evidence to tell us quite as convincingly as any blueprints and specifications would have done. In the first place there are the fragments of plaster made of burned oyster shells and white sand, a study of the impres-

sions on which revealed the following incontrovertible information:

(1) The entire building was of frame construction—not of whole logs. The evidence here gained is still another bit of actual proof to add to the testimony of many other investigators on the subject. Let us hope that hereafter ill-informed writers and painters will desist from keeping alive the error that the buildings of our first settlers were of the present log cabin variety. There is ample evidence that such construction was not introduced into this country before 1635 or 1636, and then by the Swedes in Delaware. The first English settlers did not know the science of whole log construction and no such construction is to be found anywhere in England.

(2) The walls were "studded," not



Plaster showing Impression of
Salt-Marsh Grass

covered with boards placed up and down, as in later buildings, for the impressions on the plaster showed the marks of the laths, their dimensions, their distance apart; that they were made of split pine nailed to hewn oak studding, not directly to the outside boards; and that the space between the studding and the outside covering was filled with coarse salt-marsh grass for protection against the cold. To determine the character of this insulating material, we made a series of impressions in plaster of paris of white-pine needles, scrub-pine needles, cat-o-nine-tail reeds, fine salt-marsh grass and coarse salt-marsh grass. The marks left by the coarse salt-marsh grass, an abundance of which must have been easily obtained from the salt-marsh just west of the Post, gave us the desired information. The same procedure determined the kind of wood which had been used for studding and laths.

That one of the two rooms was lined with pine sheathing, beaded along one edge with a simple ogree beading, was indicated by the impressions on a fragment of plaster which had lain against

such a board. As this particular fragment of plaster was found within the area of the west room, near the fireplace, it was decided to line this room with pine sheathing nailed horizontally to the studding, and to lath and plaster the small room. A section of wall in the latter room has been left unplastered, but covered with a piece of plate glass, to show the construction.

(3) The evidence revealed by the impressions on the plaster is substantiated in two different contemporary original documentary sources: (a) the report by Isaac DeRasiere, written in the Dutch language a short time after his visit to the Post and to New Plymouth, in October, 1627, and (b) the journal of a voyage to New York and the surrounding country in 1679-80, written in French by Jaspas Dankers and Peter Sluyter, of Wiewerd, in Friesland.

In the report by DeRasiere, the construction of this very trading house is described in three words: "*gedoofde eyken planken*." Translated by two eminent scholars, G. Romeyn Brodhead, who discovered the MS., and Prof. William J. Hull, who revised Brodhead's translation, these words mean "*hewn oak planks*." But just what are *planks*? Practical architects and builders who have devoted years to the study of earliest Colonial buildings and to whom this question was submitted, agree that planks were heavy boards, two or more inches in thickness, and that they were never *hewn*; they were *sawn*.

Now, as above related, the impressions on the plaster found in the ruins of the Post, proved that the building was "studded," not planked, that is to say, it must have been covered on the outside with clapboards or weatherboarding.

Turning for a moment to the journal



Fragments of Plaster showing impression of a Lath and a Moulding

of Dankers and Sluyter, let us see what they had to say about the manner in which English settlers built their houses. They wrote:

"Most of the English and many others, have their houses made of nothing but clapboards, as they call them there, in this manner: they first make a wooden frame, the same as they do in Westphalia, and at Altona, but not so strong; they then split the boards of clapwood, so that they are like cooper's pipe staves, except they are not bent. These are made very thin, with a large knife, so that the thickest end is about a pinck (little finger) thick, and the other is made sharp, like the edge of a knife. They are about 5 or 6 feet long and are nailed on the outside of the frame with the ends lapped over each other. They are not usually laid so close together as to prevent you from sticking a finger between them, in consequence either of their not being well joined, or the boards being crooked. When cold and windy the best people plaster them with clay. Such are most all the English houses in the country, except

those they have which were built of other nations."

We know that the *Fortune* went back to England December 13, 1621, "laden with good clapboard as full as she could stowe," and that the *Anne*, returning at the end of July or early August, 1623, was "in a short time laden with clapboard by the help of many hands." Undoubtedly some of these clapboards, on arrival in England, went into the manufacture of casks, but our studies in England indicate that clapboards were used also for outside covering of timber-framed country buildings at a very early date. Whether these shipments were for harrel staves or for covering buildings is immaterial. The point is, the English at New Plymouth early knew how to make clapboards.

In the light of the above we wondered if the translators of DeRasiere's report had not technically erred. Desirous of seeing for ourselves just what DeRasiere had written, we obtained from the Rijksarchief at The Hague, through the kindness and influence of the late Sen-

ator Lodge and Chief Justice Hughes, then Secretary of State, photostat copies of the original MS. The construction of the trading post building was given as "*gecloofde eyken plancken*," as above said. But in describing the fort at New Plymouth, which the Pilgrims built in the summer of 1622, DeRasiere wrote that it was a large square house with a flat roof made of "*dicke gesaogde planken*," which words the above translators say mean "*thick sawn planks*." Also a few words farther on DeRasiere wrote that these thick sawn planks were stayed with "*eyken balken*," meaning "*oak beams*." Thus he differentiated between beams, thick sawn planks and hewn planks—three different kinds of construction—and at the same time incidentally and very kindly proved beyond peradventure that the Pilgrims brought their whipsaws with them and so were equipped to saw boards thick or thin.

Therefore, in view of the testimony of practical builders, and the facts disclosed by the impressions in our plaster, and by the journal of Dankers and Sluyter, and a full reading of DeRasiere's

report, we have concluded that DeRasiere must have meant "*split (kleft) oak boards*." Consequently we have covered the outside of our replica with oak clapboards, using the dimensions of the early staves, approximately 5 feet by 6 inches by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick on the thick edge, grading the exposure to the weather and mitre-lapping the ends as in earliest American practice.

The sudden death of Mr. Lombard left his narrative unfinished but the principal features of the reconstruction of the Trading Post had been fully described by him in the foregoing account and little remains to be added. The fittings and equipment of the rooms reproduce authentic originals used in the seventeenth century and the accompanying illustrations supply an excellent picture of the interior of the Trading Post as it exists today—a monument to the late Percival Hall Lombard, whose infectious enthusiasm and painstaking industry recreated this memorial to the business acumen of the Pilgrim Fathers.



Fragments of Delft Batul excavated at the
Site of the Trading Post

From Fires of Yesterday

By MARGARET ORR

TABLETS of patience," "orange blossom conserve," and "Yard of Flannel"—in these names lie what romance, quaintness, humor—and indigestion!

Yet a hundred others—and more—equally picturesque I found recently in a little book bearing the legend "Published by Munroe and Francis, Boston, 1832."

One hundred years ago this book was considered a fine authority. It was a serious affair. Nobody thought of smiling at it. Its humor was entirely unconscious. So, also, must have become those who lived too closely on its delicacies.

At the beginning the author clears herself of future responsibility for digestive disasters by calling herself vaguely "A Boston Housekeeper" and adds the following tip on diet:

"It is very difficult, almost impossible, to ascertain what are the predominant qualities either in our bodies or in the food we eat. In practice, therefore, we can have no other rule but observing by experience what it is that hurts or does us good." And thus having exhausted the subject, she proceeds to the staples of life.

In regard to salt we learn: "It is best for phlegmatic, cold or moist stomachs; and most injurious to hot, lean bodies." But how to determine whether or not one possesses a "cold, moist stomach" is left one of life's minor mysteries. Vinegar "injures the nerves, emaciates some constitutions, is hurtful to the breast, and makes people look old and withered, with pale lips." Fruit is mentioned chiefly because "it cures sea scurvy"—not a

major housekeeping problem—and so it is dismissed with ease.

But in spite of the humor of many of these dishes there is also to be found in the old fashioned combinations much of that "tender grace of a day that is dead."

Take, for instance, the

CAKES OF FLOWERS

"Boil double refined sugar to candy height, and strew in flowers and let them boil once up; then, with your hand, lightly strew in a little double refined sugar sifted, and put it directly into little pans made of eard and prieked full of holes at the bottom. You must set the pans on a cushion and when they are cold, take them out."

One can imagine the wholesale strewing of nasturtiums, roses, buttercups, etc., to no good end. But the sitting of the little eard boxes on the cushion must have been a charming sight! Food for the soul rather than the body.

There were also

ELDER FLOWER FRITTERS

"These are made whilst the elder flowers are in bloom; and they should marinate three or four hours in brandy, sugar, orange flower water and lemon peel; when drained, dip them in good thick batter to fry and serve with rasped sugar, as is general."

But to get right down to the essentials: one might start a meal with such soups as Beet Root, Cocky Leeky, Sweet Herb, Soup for the Poor or

CRAWFISH SOUP

"Take flounders, eels, gidgeons, etc.,

and set them on to boil in cold water; when it is pretty nigh boiling, skim it well. To 3 quatern put in a couple of onions and as many carrots cut in pieces; some parsley, a dozen berries of black and Jamaica pepper and about half a hundred crawfish. Take off the small claws and shells of the tails, pound them fine and boil them with the broth about an hour; strain off, and break in some crusts of bread to thicken it, and if you can get it, the spawn of lobster, pound it and put it into the soup; let it simmer very gently for a couple of minutes. Put in your crawfish to get hot and the soup is ready."

Just a light appetizer! And from the proportions it is easy to see that old-time families were large and old-time children hungry!

The roasts, fish and meat pies sound wonderfully savory and include the use of such half-forgotten things as "morels, basil, grits, cavice, coratch, and that mysterious something so often referred to as "shallots cut small."

These also entered into the make-up of all kinds of queer odds and ends served on the side. Among them is the following, described as "a good hot weather condiment."

CUCUMBER MANGOES

"Cut a long narrow piece out of the sides of a large Turkey cucumber; scoop out the seeds and with a part of them mix some mustard seed, shredded garlic and grated horse radish. Stuff the space as full as it will admit of and replace the piece which was cut off; bind them with a thread; put over them hot vinegar three successive days and boil with it the last time pepper, flour of mustard and some salt. Put cucumbers into jars and

pour over them the boiling vinegar. When cold, cover them closely."

But in hot weather we fortunately find cooler consolations, among them the self-defending lobster. Preceding what must have been a delicious recipe for lobster pie, we are given this information on how to test the freshness of such fish.

"When alive, if they are quite fresh, the claws will have a strong motion when you put your fingers in their eyes and press them." In regard to salmon we are warned: "If you have a 'grand gourmand' at table, ask him if he is for thick or thin."

But all seasons cannot be summer. Nor would we wish them to be. When the fall approached in those years so long ago we might have partaken of game that pictured to us the sudden whirling of wings, frightened cries and swift flights and the last tragic and unsuccessful struggles against man on "misty moorlands," in woods or by reaches of the sea. Among the dishes found for that season are directions for cooking black cock, widgeons, teal, ortolans, green plovers, larks and wheatears. "Plovers' eggs are boiled hard and served in a napkin with green moss put around each in the dish."

Should we tire of such pictures, many more are suggested in the names: Hawthorn Liquor; Eels Spitchcocked; Sapphire Sauce, Irish Rock; Hattered Kit; Jugged Hare, Nuns Bead Cakes, and Mock Arrack, evidently a drink made with such charming ingredients as "the flowers of Benjamin."

Also among the delicious things we should like to have tasted are Chestnut Biscuits and Grenada toast. But perhaps the quaintest things of all—and the most deadly—are named

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Old-Time New England

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THE KISSES OF MONSIEUR

"Pound a stick of vanilla with 2 oz. of powder-sugar, and then sift it. Mix with it 7 additional oz. of dry powder-sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sifted flour. Add to this the whites of 4 eggs, whipped firm, and work them together till paste is very smooth and firm. Heat 2 copperplates, rub them over with wax, and then wipe them. When cold, lay the paste with a knife, in pieces about the size of a filbert, shaded quite round. Leave $\frac{3}{4}$ inch space between each. When the plates are full, put them on stools in an oven, so that they can receive no heat from below. Then put a stove with hot coals on the

top of the oven, and let them remain in this state for 24 hours. Then put them for 15 or 20 minutes into a moderate oven. Take them from the plates whilst hot, and as soon as cold, finish them the same way as the *Kisses of Madame* (i. e., cut in pieces the size of a crown piece and glaze them, mask them, and let them dry in the oven). Glaze them with chocolate *a la rose*, pistachios, orange, cedrat, etc."

One hundred years ago—with its arrow root jelly, sheeps' tongues pies, Marigold cream and Rose marchpane—it was a delightful time to be alive—but difficult to keep that way.

Notes and Gleanings

THE curator of an historical house, located south of Boston, writes us as follows:

"One afternoon in mid-summer I sat in the sleeping porch at the rear of the house (second story), reading, and hearing someone below in the garden, looked out and beheld two ladies (?) in the garden below.

"About to descend and allow them to enter the house, I noticed they were digging up some of the plants which had been recently planted in restoring the old garden.

"I quietly descended and accosted them, and asked if they had been given permission to take the plants. Their rather embarrassing reply was, 'Why, no one lives here.' This not being quite satisfactory to me, I politely asked them to empty their basket and leave the premises.

"Their reply will not bear repetition, and following them out of the yard I noticed they left in an automobile, the

number which I took, and forwarded to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, relating the facts, and asking the name of the owner of the auto, which he furnished.

"Some ten days later, an irate gentleman came into my office, unburdened his mind as to what he thought of me and what he considered me, informing me that owing to my letter to the register his license had been taken away, thus depriving he and his family a whole years pleasure. This, of course, was to be regretted, but he evidently forgot that commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.'

"It appeared from later information that the then Register had been flooded with complaints about autoists driving into country towns and raiding orchards and vegetable gardens much to the discomfort of the owners, and took this means of meteing out punishment to them.

"It seems quite impossible, though precautions are taken, articles disappear un-

less under lock and key, and even then by persons who know full well that it is wrong and liable to lead to trouble if they are caught, therefore we have to keep many of our small valuables out of sight."

FROM one of our members we were so fortunate as to receive recently a fine lot of seven stereographs representing views in the town of Blue Hill, Maine. These make a welcome addition to our collection and are the kind of set that must have been made for many a town in New England, and of which we have in our collection far too few. All members are urged to send to the librarian such stereographs as they may be able to spare, for our collection, already a strong one, should be in its field the strongest in the country.

From the Librarian of the Ladies' Social Library in Blue Hill, much information concerning these views was obtained. It was entertaining to find that concerning the name of one of the village streets there was uncertainty among the townspeople. Twenty years ago it was known as Lovers' Lane, and is now Pleasant Street or Union Street, into either or both of which Lovers' Lane might appropriately evolve.

BY bequest of Mrs. Emily E. St. John, a member since 1920, the Society received recently two beautifully painted tin trays. The background is black, bearing an elaborate design of birds, trees and

scrollwork in gold, red, green, blue, etc. These make welcome additions to the Society's collection and have been sent to help furnish the Sarah Orne Jewett Memorial at South Berwick, Maine. Through Mrs. St. John the Society had previously received many gifts, as follows: needlework picture, white satin pin cushion, china mugs (2), white crepe shawl, Lowestoft pitcher, glass goblet, large platter, soup tureen and cover, glass decanter, wine glasses (3), basket, unfinished sampler, tin tray, fan, gilt-frame mirror, child's rocking chair, framed oil portrait of Nathaniel Hammond, miniature book, "History of the Bible, 1815," cameo portrait of Isaac H. Russell, watch pocket, dust brush, sliding ring silk purse, Franklin silver medals (2), hair bracelet, coral necklace, toy ivory comb, oil painting of Indian in a canoe.

FOR the purpose of insuring a longer life to a selected few numbers of *Old-Time New England*, the editor has ordered as an experiment twenty-five copies to be printed on all-rag stock. The half-tone illustrations appear very naturally of a very inferior quality when printed on such rough uncoated paper, but some members, and possibly some libraries, will perhaps prefer the magazine so printed to receiving it on coated stock. If so they have but to notify the editor in order to receive the all-rag edition rather than the other, at a slightly advanced cost.

**To the Members of
The Society for the Preservation of
New England Antiquities**

OLD-TIME NEW ENGLAND, the quarterly magazine published by the Society, is distributed gratis to its members. With a larger membership and consequent increase in income it will be possible to render a greater service by increasing the size of the magazine and adding to its pictorial features, and also by issuing six or more numbers each year. To bring this about the helpful assistance of members is needed to nominate for membership their friends and acquaintances, or, in fact, anyone who may be interested in the work of this Society and its illustrated magazine. If you will send us the names we will attend to all the details of correspondence. The membership of the Society is much larger than it was five years ago but the possibilities for increase are very great. Your coöperation will be highly appreciated and for your convenience a nomination blank follows:

Recommendation for Membership

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141 Cambridge St., Boston, Mass.

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for Membership in the Society.

Name and address of Member.

To New England Collectors

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